

THE GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE.

DRUM & SUTOR, Publishers.

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, Jan. 21, 1914.

VOL. XL. NO. 2

SPECIAL SALE OF White Goods and Linens

Our new White Goods and Linens are ready for your inspection, and we quote here some very special prices for one week, commencing Thursday, January 22nd.

Table Damask

60 inch unbleached all linen German table damask special for this sale per yard	39c
60 inch silver bleached all linen German table damask special for this sale per yard	49c
72 inch full bleached mercerized table damask has the appearance of a fine all linen cloth, washes well and splendid for wear, special, regular price 75¢ a yard, for this sale per yard	59c
72 inch fine quality, full bleached, all linen table damask, a good grade at \$1.00 per yard, our regular price is 88c, but for this sale, per yard	75c

72 inch fine quality, full bleached, all linen table damask, sold in many stores at \$1.25 a yard, our regular price is 98c a yard, but for this sale per yard	85c
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72 inch fine all linen, full bleached table damask, our regular \$1.25 grade for this sale per yard98c
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72 inch fine quality, full bleached all linen, table damask, our very special grade at \$1.45 for this sale per yard	\$1.25
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NOTICE!—We have napkins to match all of our better grade cloths. See special prices on napkins for this sale.

Napkins at 15 per cent of the Price Off.

During this sale we will give a special discount of 15 per cent off all prices on napkins. This means a big saving to you to buy now.

Towels.

One lot towels including damask towels, huck towels, and Turkish towels, regular 25c grade for this sale, each

Long Cloth, splendid values at per yard 24c, 15c and

Flaxons, in plain, and also checks and stripes, at per yard, 39c, 35c, 28c, 24c, 19c and 15c.

Pearlne Lawn, a beautiful plain fabric, much used for fine underwear, per yard 39c and

Beautiful f.a.b.'s s's, fancy weaves for waists dresses, etc., the late designs at prices lower than other stores, per yard, 98c, 75c, 63c, 59c, 48c, 43c, 35c, 24c, 19c, 14c, and

10c.

Let us show our line of white goods, you get the latest patterns and materials here at money saving prices.

New Wash Goods.

The new wash fabrics have arrived and the economical housewife who does her spring sewing in January and February will find a goodly assortment of new and desirable wash fabrics for spring and summer in our dress goods section.

New Ginghams in pretty patterns and a large range of colors at per yard

Toile du Nord double fold ginghams at per yard

Glasgow Zephyr 32 inch ginghams per yard

Corded Voile 38 inches wide in pink, blue, lavender and black stripe, a very pretty cloth for spring and summer wear at per yard

Crepentine is a very popular fabric 27 inches wide, having a crepe effect, yet firm and durable, comes in all the new spring colors per yard

Grecian Poplin, 27 inches wide and is highly mercerized to give it a silky finish, comes in all the new shades per yard

Polo Silk Ratine, 27 inches wide, a beautiful fabric and has every appearance of a high grade silk material, comes in all the desirable colors per yard

Ramona Silk Crepe Brocade 27 inches wide, a beautiful fabric with a crepe effect interwoven with a silk stripe, comes in all the desirable colors per yard

Fabrics Especially Adapted for Children's Wear.

Wonderland Cloth 27 inches wide in checks and stripes, also in plain colors, washes well and splendid for wear, per yard

Kindergarten Cloth, 31 inches wide, the cloth that has become famous for children's

wear, especially for durability and fast colors this comes in pretty checks and stripes, also plain colors, per yard

Silk Crepe 27 inches wide, silk warp that gives the cloth a very silky appearance, comes in all the popular shades for spring, yd.. 48c

FREE — 20 Pounds Sugar — FREE

With a \$4.99 order of groceries. Be sure and see the lists of groceries with which the sugar will be given.

JOHNSON & HILL CO.

Scholastic Flippancy.
"And now," continued the professor of history, "permit me to mention a tiresome worker in the great cause of humanity—" "Attireless worker?" interrupted one of the seniors, "parade me, professor, but if you are referring to Lady Godiva, she was attired in her luxuriant hair!"

Setting Her Mind at Rest.
Winter Visitor (in Florida)—"I should love really to go sailing, but I looks very dangerous. Do not people often get drowned in this bay?" Waternan—"No, indeed, man. The sharks never lets anybody drown."—New York Weekly

Possibly the Reason.

"The trouble is that my boss has favorites. You can't deny it!" "I won't deny it. But have you noticed that his favorites do all the hard work about the place?"—Louisville Courier-Journal

Resolutions Too Fragile.
"Resolve to live a hundred years, and you will do it," declared a St. Louis physician. "But being a physician, he ought to know that good resolutions are easily broken."

Skeleton of Ancient Warrior.
A skeleton, believed to be that of a Viking, has been discovered in a sandbank at Reay, in the county of Caithness, Scotland. Close beside the skeleton lay the ancient bride of a warrior.

Energy That Counts.
The friction of men in action is the energy that sends the world spinning. Disagreements are like flint and steel, they strike the new sparks. Contrary opinions fail the chaff out of ideas—Herbert Kaufman.

Affection.
It is sublime to feel and say of another, I need never meet, speak or write to him; we need not reinforce ourselves or send tokens of remembrance.—Emerson.

Reminding Him.
Peck—"You will never get the dog to mind you, my dear." Mrs. Peck—"I will with patience. You were just as troublesome yourself at first."—Boston Transcript

New Source of Radium.
An Italian university professor claims to have found radium in ordinary dew.

Madame.
There's so much saint in the worst of them and so much devil in the best of them that a woman who's married to one of them has nothing to learn of the rest of them.—The Tatler.

Neatly Expressed Warning.
"This seat is provided by the vicar for old people and children, and not for men who are born tired," is the inscription on a public seat which has just been placed in the pretty Sussex (Eng.) town of Midhurst.

Makes All the Difference.
Before marriage the shape, the figure and complexion carry all before them; after marriage, the mind and character unexpectedly claim their share—and that the largest—of importance.—Lord Melbourne.

Qualified.
Uncle Ed—"Why, Johnnie, you don't swear, do you?" Johnnie—"No, I don't swear, but I know all the words."—Judge.

No Escape From Them.
Even when the expected happens the man lifts his battered hat and turned homeward with a buoyant step.—Youth's Companion.

YOUNG MAN MEETS DEATH ON RAILS

Clarence Preston of Plover, was killed at the Green Bay & Western depot Monday evening about nine o'clock, his mangled remains being found on the track near the east end of the depot platform. The body had been cut in two by the wheels and otherwise mangled and mutilated.

How the young man was killed is not known, but it is supposed that he was either riding between the car or else on the front end of the locomotive, and that in trying to alight from the train just before it stopped he fell beneath the wheels and was ground to death. Undertaker J. R. Ragan was notified and he took the body in charge and it was conveyed to his undertaking rooms where it was prepared for burial.

The young man's identity was discovered by a knife which had his name and address on it. The boy was about fifteen year of age and was a step-son of Albert Dakins, who lives about two miles from the village of Plover. It seems that the boy left home Monday evening and boarded the train at Plover at 8:35. He was missed at home and Mr. and Mrs. Dakins went to Plover to look for him, and while there they heard of his death.

Mr. and Mrs. Dakins came to this city on Tuesday and the remains will be interred in Forest Hill cemetery tomorrow afternoon, the funeral being from the Thos. Davis home on the west side, Rev. Logan to conduct the services.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LOST.—A nickel plated music rack in leather case. Reward for return to Dan Ellis.

Mrs. Frank Jagoditch of New London is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hansen.

John Cypress departed on Sunday for Ohio with four car loads of potatoes for Jake Lutz, the cattle buyer.

LOST.—An Elk's charm, with an elk tooth, initial A on back. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to Cleve Akey.

Guy Wood of Eau Claire arrived in the city Tuesday afternoon to spend a couple of days visiting with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Wood.

Mrs. C. F. Baldwin and Miss Cecile Welland of Appleton are in the city, guests of their sister, Mrs. J. B. Arpin.

Mrs. Peter Doyle of Medina has been in the city the past week visiting her sisters, Mrs. Nels Johnson and Mrs. Peter McNamee.

LOST.—A rubberband about six feet long. Finder will receive a reward by returning to the Grand Rapids Electric Co.

LET US SHOW OUR LINE OF WHITE GOODS, YOU GET THE LATEST PATTERNS AND MATERIALS HERE AT MONEY SAVING PRICES.

CELEBRATING ANNIVERSARY.

The 25th anniversary of the establishment of the First Moravian church in this city will be celebrated this week by appropriate services at the church, the first of which occurred on Tuesday evening.

On Sunday services will be held at 10 o'clock a.m. in the new school house at Biron which has been erected during the past summer and fall, and judging from his expressions he is well pleased with the building and its location.

Mr. Carey's statement was to the effect that the building is fine, one of the best he has seen in the state, and it is his opinion that the people of Biron have every reason to feel proud of it. He states that the community owes a debt of gratitude to the people who made it possible to have such good educational advantages for the children. He further states that the lighting, seating and ventilation are the best possible. That the place where it is built is excellent and that the outside appearance is good and that when the grounds are fixed up everything will be in the shape.

The church was first organized in this city in 1889, there being at that time nineteen communicants. Rev. C. Madson was in charge of the congregation at that time, and continued until 1895. From 1895 until 1901 Rev. A. Peterson had charge of the church and after him came George Francke, D. C. Helmick, Fr. J. Zelker, Karl A. Mueller and C. A. Mellicke. Mr. Mellicke took charge of the church in 1903, and is still its pastor. While all of the men who have been pastors of this church have been earnest workers, it is probable that the present pastor has done much more for it than any other one individual, and the results have been most encouraging.

The public is cordially invited to attend the anniversary services, and all will be welcome.

ONE WAY OF FIXING IT UP.

Manager Weeks of the Grand Rapids Electric Company has suggested that in view of the fact that there is considerable diversity of opinion concerning the matter of purchasing the electric light plant by the city, that the city purchase that part of the equipment used in lighting the city and doing the pumping for the city, and hereafter do this part of the work.

In case this is done it would probably be possible for the city to purchase the current at the same rate that the electric company now pays for it, and if there is any profit in this branch of the business the city would make it.

It has been claimed by some of the city fathers that the only object in the city buying the electric plant was to enable them to do their own lighting and pumping at cost, the having in the past been considerable contention between the city and the lighting company on rates.

The chorus was well drilled, the costumes were nice and there was an abundance of good music, which, with the fun that interspersed the pleasure served to make up a production that was a real pleasure to the large audience that assembled, and it will be long remembered by those who were so fortunate as to hear it.

Miss Molle, Stahl, formerly of this city, was in one of the star roles, and the quality of her work is worthy of more than ordinary praise. Her song "I Never Knew What Eyes Could Do," produced quite a hit, and she had to respond to several encores before the audience was satisfied. The song by Mrs. T. H. Hanna, "Was There Ever Such a Night Like This?" was also a very pleasing one and caused much favorable comment. In fact from a musical viewpoint, Mrs. Hanna was the best in the cast, having a good voice and a very pleasant manner.

After the show the visiting Elks and their ladies were entertained by the members of the local lodge at the club rooms, where coffee was served and dancing indulged in for a short while. About seventy-five came over on the special train, and everybody seemed to have a good time.

JOHNSON & HILL CO. TABLE TALK.

Are you having trouble getting milk? The regular milkmen are having trouble to furnish the necessary milk desired and sometimes it leaves you entirely without any. What do you do? Go without? Don't do it. Get a dozen cans of our Golden Key evaporated milk and you will always be safe. It is prepared from the richest of pure whole milk by simply taking out the water, you can put that in yourself and as much or as little as you want. Golden Key brand of milk will take more water than any other brand, and will still be good if not better than many brands without adding water.

One 5c can goes farther than a quart of fresh milk and is always good. One dozen cans cost 55c. A dozen 10c cans cost \$1.10.

A DRAMA IN REAL LIFE.

The Play That Was Enacted in the New York Subway.

A subway train was leaving Grand Central station with its usual 5 o'clock load. In a corner by the door sat a man whose worn clothes and shabby shoes were whitened with the time he has been near Spomer where he has a contract. He reports things booming up in that part of the country and that the past season has been a very successful one in his work.

FOR SALE:—Young driving horse, harness and buggy. Rev. A. Kulig, R. D. A., Grand Rapids, town of Sigel, Wis.

Just So.
Curiosity is finding out something about somebody else that don't concern you and which would make you mighty mad if somebody else found it out about you when it didn't concern somebody else.

Ralph V. Luther, who has had

charge of the business of the Chicago & North Western Ry. in this city during the past year, has been transferred to Fort Atkinson, and he left on Tuesday evening to take charge of his new position. During the year that Mr. Luther has been in this city he has made many friends who will be sorry to know that he has left the city, but the people of Fort Atkinson are to be congratulated, and the Tribune wishes him the best of success in his new field. Mr. Luther will be succeeded here by P. F. Coulter, who comes here from Watertown, and who is reported to be a first class railroad man.

Marsfield Herald:—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bell will leave today for a month's visit through the central states, the Pacific coast states and Canada. Their first stay will be at Salt Lake City, Utah, where Mr. Bell is scheduled for a return wrestling match with Yokel, who he recently defeated at Duluth. During the trip Mr. and Mrs. Bell will spend a week at the homestead of the former's brother, Charles Bell, in the Saskatchewan country, Canada.—Mrs. Louise LaPoint, divorced wife of Felix LaPoint, is reported dangerously ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Almon Atwood, at Waukesha. The woman is suffering from a sudden attack of the heart, and her husband has promptly伸uted arm saved her from an ignominious fall.

She straightened herself with what grace she could and turned with a smile to thank the gentleman who had rescued her. A glance at the workman, however, made her expression change to one of disdain. With a perceptible snarl, she ostentatiously brushed her gown where it had come in contact with the man's hand and sank into the seat. Looking at his hand he was shocked at the dirtiness of his fingers.

Across the car, watching the little episode, sat a lady with a sleepy child in her arms. The little girl, however, was three years old, was dressed in spotless white, from her dainty kid shoes to the deep frilled bonnet that framed her rose face. When the guard called second street the man slowly rose, and the lady opposite stood up with the child still in her arms. Touching the man's arm, she said, with a smile: "Will you not be kind enough to carry my baby up the stairs? She is too sleepy to walk and very heavy for me to lift."

The man straightened himself and with face slight, carefully took the little white clad form in his arms and led the way up the stairs. Passersby stared curiously at the trio, but there was no consciousness of that in the woman's gracious "Thank you." That was a great help.

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Toweling
18 inch all linen bleached toweling, special for this sale per yard

New White Goods.

We are showing the best line of white goods this season that has ever been displayed in this section. The new novelties are here, as well as all the staple cloths. Buy your White Goods now.

India Linon a special grade for the price for this sale per yard

Better grades in India Linon, each grade the best for the price per yard, 19c, 15c, 12c, 10c and

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Mrs. Peter Doyle of Medford has been in the city the past week visiting her sisters, Mrs. Nels Johnson and Mrs. Peter McCamley.

LOST—A rubber horse about six feet long. Finder will receive a reward by returning to the Grand Rapids Electric Co.

The churches of Grand Rapids are planning to get, in some form or other a special invitation to every family in the city urging attendance at church on Sunday, Feb. 1st.

S. V. Topping, of Sperry, Minn., is spending several days in the city this week visiting with friends and looking after some business matters. Since leaving Grand Rapids Mr. Topping has been in the dredging business and the past 14 months has been located near Spooner where he has a contract. He reports things booming up in that part of the country, and that the past season has been a very successful one in his work.

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A subway train was leaving Grand Central station with its usual 6 o'clock load. In a corner by the door sat a man whose worn clothes and shabby shoes were whitened with the time he worked in. His face was lean and marked with tired lines, and his hands, joint swollen and blunted, hung weakly between his knees. A large woman, bejeweled and plumed, entered the car with a rustle of skirts and a jingle of finery that attracted all eyes. Swaying uncertainly on her high heels as she made for the only empty seat, she was thrown from her balance by a sudden lurch of the train, and only the laborer's promptly outstretched arm saved her from an ignominious fall.

She straightened herself with what grace she could and turned with a smile to thank the gentleman who had rescued her. A glance at the workman, however, made her expression change to one of disdain. With a perceptible snuff, she ostentatiously brushed her gown where it had come in contact with the man's hand and sank into the seat. Looking as if he had received a blow in the face, he shrank back and dropped his eyes in confusion.

Across the car, watching the little episode, sat a lady with a sleepy child in her arms. The little girl, perhaps three years old, was dressed in spotless white, from her dainty kid shoes to the deep frilled bonnet that framed her rosy face. When the guard called Seven-second street the man slowly rose, and the lady opposite stood up with the child still in her arms. Touching the man's arm, she said, with a smile: "Will you not be kind enough to carry my baby up the stairs? She is too sleepy to walk and very heavy for me to lift."

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Uncle Ed—"Why, Johnnie, you don't swear, do you?" Johnnie—"No, I don't swear, but I know all the words."

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Even when the expected happens there are people who will insist on saying "I told you so."

Youth's Companion.

CELEBRATING ANNIVERSARY.

BIRON RESIDENTS ARE COMPLIMENTED

The 25th anniversary of the establishment of the First Moravian church in this city will be celebrated this week by appropriate services at the church, the first of which occurred on Tuesday evening.

On Sunday services will be held at 10:00 o'clock a.m. in German by the Rev. K. A. Mueller, vice president of the Provincial Elders Conference.

Sermon by Rev. Christian Madsen.

Sunday evening, Jan. 25th, there will be English service with a sermon by Rev. H. B. Johnson.

The church was first organized in this city in 1839, there being at that time nineteen communicants, Rev. C. Madsen was in charge of the congregation at that time, and continued so until 1855. From 1855 until 1901 Rev. A. Peterson had charge of the church and after him came Gerhard Francke, D. C. Helmich, Fr. J. Zelner, Karl A. Mueller and C. A. Mellicke. Mr. Mellicke took charge of the church in 1903, and is still its pastor. While all of the men who have been pastors of this church have been earnest workers, it is probable that the present pastor has done much more for it than any other one individual, and the results have been most encouraging.

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In case this were done it would probably be possible for the city to purchase the current at the same rate that the electric company now pays for it, and if there is any profit in this branch of the business the city would make it.

It has been claimed by some of the city fathers that the only object in the city buying the electric plant was to enable them to do their own lighting and pumping at cost, the having in the past been considerable contention between the city and the lighting company on rates.

Mr. Weeks is of the opinion that this part of the equipment could be purchased without any haggling as to price, and without the intervention of any outside party, as the electric company has always claimed that this branch of the service was being operated without profit.

The adoption of this plan might be the means of settling a long drawn out controversy, and at the end there would be nothing to prevent the city from buying the remainder of the plant if the people felt so disposed.

Miss Molle Stahl, formerly of this city, was in one of the star roles, and the quality of her work is worthy of more than ordinary praise. Her song "I Never Knew What Eyes Could Do," produced quite a hit, and she had to respond to several encores before the audience was satisfied.

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One 5c can goes farther than a quart of fresh milk and is always good.

A dozen cans cost 5c.

A dozen 10c cans cost \$1.10.

Death of Mrs. Wm. Bade.

After a year of suffering from cancer, Mrs. Wm. Bade passed away at 9:30 a.m., Friday, January 16, 1914, at her home in Rudolph. Her maiden name was Emma Barbara Pilts.

She was born in Escanaba, Michigan, on November 18, 1873, being therefore 45 years of age at the time of her death.

On March 21, 1899 she was united in marriage to Wm. Bade at Big Bend, Wis. Six children were born to them, about five years ago, Norma, Armetta, Emory and Hazel. Besides her immediate family she leaves her mother, two sisters and six brothers.

Of these last named, four reside at Rudolph, Wm., Fred, Emil, and George. In the twelve years that the family have lived in Rudolph they have made a host of friends, who showed their sympathy by decorating her casket with many beautiful floral offerings.

The funeral was held from the M. E. church at Rudolph and interment was made at Forest Hill cemetery. The services were conducted by Rev. H. B. Johnson.

Ed

THE GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE.

DRUMB & SUTOR, Publishers.

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, Jan. 21, 1914.

VOL. XL. NO. 33.

SPECIAL SALE OF White Goods and Linens

Our new White Goods and Linens are ready for your inspection, and we quote here some very special prices for one week, commencing Thursday, January 22nd.

Table Damask

60 inch unbleached all linen German table damask special for this sale per yard	35c
60 inch silver bleached all linen German table damask special for this sale per yard	49c
72 inch full bleached mercerized table damask has the appearance of a fine all linen cloth, washes well and splendid for wear, special, regular price 75c a yard, for this sale per yard	59c
72 inch fine quality, full bleached, all linen table damask, a good grade at \$1.00 per yard, our regular price is 88c, but for this sale per yard	75c

72 inch fine quality, full bleached, all linen table damask, sold in many stores at \$1.25 a yard, our regular price is 98c a yard, but for this sale per yard
 88c |

72 inch fine all linen, full bleached table damask, our regular \$1.25 grade for this sale per yard
 98c |

72 inch fine quality, full bleached all linen, table damask, our very special grade at \$1.45 for this sale per yard
 1.25 |

NOTICE!—We have napkins to match all of our better grade cloths. See special prices on napkins for this sale.

Napkins at 15 per cent of the Price Off.

During this sale we will give a special discount of 15 per cent off all prices on napkins. This means a big saving to you to buy now.

Towels.

One lot towels including damask towels, huck towels, and Turkish towels, regular 25c grade for this sale, each
 17c |

Toweling
18 inch all linen bleached toweling, special for this sale per yard
 8c |

New White Goods.
We are showing the best line of white goods this season that has ever been displayed in this section. The new novelties are here, as well as all the staple cloths. Buy your White Goods now.

India Linen a special grade for the price for this sale per yard
 6c |

Better grades in India Linen, each grade the best for the price per yard, 19c, 15c, 12c, 10c and
 8c |



New Wash Goods.

The new wash fabrics have arrived and the economical housewife who does her spring sewing in January and February will find a goodly assortment of new and desirable wash fabrics for spring and summer in our dress goods section.

New Ginghams in pretty patterns and a large range of colors at per yard
 9c |

Toile du Nord double fold ginghams at per yard
 12½c |

Glasgow Zephyr 32 inch ginghams per yard
 24c |

Corded Voile 38 inches wide in pink, blue, lavender and black stripe, a very pretty cloth for spring and summer wear at per yard
 29c |

Crepine is a very popular fabric 27 inches wide, having a crepe effect, yet firm and durable, comes in all the new spring colors per yard
 25c |

Grecian Poplin, 27 inches wide and is highly mercerized to give it a silky finish, comes in all the new shades per yard
 25c |

Polo Silk Rating, 27 inches wide, a beautiful fabric and has every appearance of a high grade silk material, comes in all the desirable colors per yard
 48c |

Ramona Silk Crepe Brocade 27 inches wide, a beautiful fabric with a crepe effect interwoven with a silk stripe, comes in all the desirable colors per yard
 48c |

Fabrics Especially Adapted for Children's Wear.

Wonderland Cloth 27 inches wide in checks and stripes, also in plain colors, washes well and splendid for wear, per yard
 15c |

Kindergarten Cloth, 31 inches wide, the cloth that has become famous for children's

wear, especially for durability and fast colors this comes in pretty checks and stripes, also plain colors, per yard
 24c |

Silk Crepe 27 inches wide, silk warp that gives the cloth a very silky appearance, comes in all the popular shades for spring, yd.
 48c |

FREE—20 Pounds Sugar—FREE.

With a \$4.99 order of groceries. Be sure and see the lists of groceries with which the sugar will be given.

JOHNSON & HILL CO.

Scholastic Flippancy.
"And now," continued the professor of history, "permit me to mention a tireless worker in the great cause of humanity—" "Attireless worker?" interrupted one of the seniors, "pardon me, professor, but if you are referring to Lady Couliva, she was always in her luxuriant hair."

Setting Her Mind at Rest.
Winter Visitor (In Florida)—"I should love really to go sailing, but I looks very dangerous. Do not people often get drowned in this bay?" Warterman—"No, indeed, mum. The sharks never lets anybody drown"—New York Weekly.

Possibly the Reason.
"The trouble is that my boss has favorites. You can't deny it." "I won't deny it. But have you noticed that his favorites do all the hard work about the place?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Resolutions Too Fragile.
"Resolve to live a hundred years, and you will do it," declared a St. Louis physician. But ought to know that good resolutions are easily broken."

New Source of Radium.
An Italian university professor claims to have found radium in ordinary dew.

Skeleton of Ancient Warrior.
A skeleton, believed to be that of a Viking, has been discovered in a sandbank at Reny, in the county of Caithness, Scotland. Close beside the skeleton lay the ancient bridle of a warhorse.

Energy That Counts.
"This seat is provided by the vicar for old people and children, and not for men who are born tired," is the inscription on a public seat which has just been placed in the pretty Sussex (Eng.) town of Midhurst.

Makes All the Difference.
It is sublime to feel and say of another, I need never meet, speak or write to him; we need not reinforce ourselves or send tokens of remembrance.—Emerson.

Reminding Him.
"You will never get the dog to mind you, my dear." Mrs. Peck—"I will with patience. You were just as troublesome yourself at first."—Boston Transcript.

Qualified.
Uncle Ed—"Why, Johnnie, you don't swear, do you?" Johnnie—"No, I don't swear, but I know all the words."—Judge.

No Escape From Them.

Even when the expected happens there are people who will insist on saying "I told you so."

YOUNG MAN MEETS DEATH ON RAILS

Clarence Preston of Plover, was killed at the Green Bay & Western depot Monday evening about nine o'clock, his mangled remains being found on the track near the east end of the depot platform. The body had been cut in two by the wheels and otherwise mangled and mutilated.

How the young man was killed is not known, but it is supposed that he was either riding between the cars or else on the front end of the locomotive, and that in trying to alight from the train just before it stopped he fell beneath the wheels and was ground to death. Undertaker J. L. Ragan was notified, and he took the body in charge and it was conveyed to his undertaking rooms where it was prepared for burial.

The young man's identity was discovered by a knife which had his name and address on it.

The boy was about fifteen years of age and was a stepson of Albert Dakins, who lives about two miles from the village of Plover. It seems that the boy left home Monday evening and boarded the train at Forest Hill at 8:35. He was missed at home and Mr. and Mrs. Dakins went to Plover to look for him, and while there they heard of his death.

Mr. and Mrs. Dakins came to this city on Tuesday and the remains will be interred in Forest Hill cemetery tomorrow afternoon, the funeral leaving from the Thos. Davis home on the west side, Rev. Logan to conduct the services.

LOCAL ITEMS

LOST—A nickel plated music rack in leather case. Reward for return to Dan Ellis.

Mrs. Frank Jagoditch of New London is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hansen.

John Cepress departed on Sunday for Ohio with four car loads of potatoes for Jake Lutz, the cattle buyer.

LOST—An Elk's charm, with an elk tooth initial A. on back. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to Cleve Aker.

Guy Wood of Eau Claire arrived in the city Tuesday afternoon to spend a couple of days visiting with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Wood.

Mrs. C. F. Baldwin and Miss Cecile Welland of Appleton are in the city guests of their sister, Mrs. J. B. Arpin.

Mrs. Peter Doyle of Medford has been in the city the past week visiting her sisters, Mrs. Nels Johnson and Mrs. Peter McCameley.

LOST—A rubberhouse about six feet long. Finder will receive a reward by returning to the Grand Rapids Electric Co.

The churches of Grand Rapids are planning to get, in some form or other a special invitation to every family in the city, urging attendance at church on Sunday, Feb. 1st.

S. V. Topping, of Spooner, Minn., is spending several days in this city this week visiting with friends and looking after some business matters. Since leaving Grand Rapids Mr. Topping has been in the dredging business, and the past 14 months has been located near Spooner where he has a contract. He reports things booming up in that part of the country, and that the past season has been a very successful one in his work.

FOR SALE—Young driving horse, harness and buggy. Rev. A. Kullig, R. D. 4, Grand Rapids, town of Sigel, Wis.

Just So.
Curiosity is finding out something about somebody else that don't concern you and which would make you mighty mad if somebody else found it out about you when it didn't concern somebody else.

A DRAMA IN REAL LIFE

The Play That Was Enacted in the New York Subway.

A subway train was leaving Grand Central station with its usual 3 o'clock load. In a corner by the door sat a man whose worn clothes and shabby shoes were whitened with the lime he worked in. His face was lean and marked with tired lines, and his hands were swollen and blunted, hung weakly between his knees. A large woman, bewept and plumped, entered the car with a rustle of skirts and a jingle of finery that attracted all eyes. Swaying uncertainly on her high heels as she made for the only empty seat, she was thrown from her balance by a sudden lurch of the train, and only the laborer's promptly outstretched arm saved her from an ignominious fall.

She straightened herself with what grace she could and turned with a smile to thank the gentleman who had rescued her. A glance at the workman, however, made her expression change to one of disdain. With a perceptible snarl, she ostentatiously brushed her skirt where it had come in contact with the man's hand and sank into the deep frieze bonnet that framed her rosy face. When the guard called Seven-second street the man slowly rose and the lady opposite stood up with the child still in her arms. Touching the man's arm, she said, with a smile: "Will you not be kind enough to carry my baby up the stairs? She is too sleepy to walk and very heavy, for me to lift."

Across the car, watching the little episode, sat a lady with a sleepy child in her arms. The little girl, perhaps three years old, was dressed in spotless white. From her dainty little toes to the deep frilled bonnet that framed her rosy face. When the guard called Seven-second street the man slowly rose and the lady opposite stood up with the child still in her arms. Touching the man's arm, she said, with a smile: "Will you not be kind enough to carry my baby up the stairs? She is too sleepy to walk and very heavy, for me to lift."

The man straightened himself and, with face alight, carefully took the little white clad form in his arms and led the way up the stairs. Passersby stared curiously at the trio, and there was no consciousness of that to the woman's gracious "Thank you! That was a great help."

Setting Her Mind at Rest.
Winter Visitor (In Florida)—"I should love really to go sailing, but I looks very dangerous. Do not people often get drowned in this bay?" Warterman—"No, indeed, mum. The sharks never lets anybody drown"—New York Weekly.

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New Source of Radium.
An Italian university professor claims to have found radium in ordinary dew.

CELEBRATING ANNIVERSARY. BIRON RESIDENTS ARE COMPLIMENTED

The 25th anniversary of the establishment of the First Moravian church in this city will be celebrated this week by appropriate services at the church, the first of which occurred on Tuesday evening.

On Sunday services will be held at 10:00 o'clock a. m. in German by the Rt. Rev. K. A. Mueller, vice president of the Provincial Elders' Conference, sermon by Rev. Christian Madsen.

Sunday evening, Jan. 25th, there will be English service with a sermon by Mishon Mueller and an address by Rev. H. B. Johnson.

The church was first organized in this city in 1839, there being at that time nineteen communicants, Rev. C. Madsen was in charge of the congregation at that time, and continued so until 1855. From 1855 until 1901 Rev. A. Petterson had charge of the church and after him came Gerhard Francke, D. C. Helmrich, Fr. J. Zelzer, Karl A. Mueller and C. A. Melville. Mr. Melville took charge of the church in 1902, and is still its pastor. While all of the men who have been pastors of this church have been earnest workers, it is probable that the present pastor has done much more for it than any other individual, and the results have been most encouraging.

The public is cordially invited to attend the anniversary services, and all will be welcome.

ONE WAY OF FIXING IT UP.

Manager Weeks of the Grand Rapids Electric Company has suggested that in view of the fact that there is considerable diversity of opinion concerning the matter of purchasing the electric light plant by the city, that the city purchase that part of the equipment used in lighting the city and doing the pumping for the city, and hereafter do this part of the work.

In case this were done it would probably be possible for the city to purchase the current at the same rate that the electric company now pays for it, and if there were any profit in this branch of the business the city would make it.

It has been claimed by some of the city fathers that the only object in the city buying the electric plant was to enable them to do their own lighting and pumping at cost, the having in the past been considerable contention between the city and the lighting company on rates.

The chorus was well drilled, the costumes were nice and there was an abundance of good music, which, with the fun that interspersed the piece served to make up a production that was a real pleasure to the large audience that assembled, and it will be remembered by those who were so fortunate as to hear it.

Miss Mollie Stahl, formerly of this city, was in one of the star roles, and the quality of her work is worthy of more than ordinary praise. Her song "I Never Knew What Eyes Could Do," produced quite a hit, and she had to respond to several encores before the audience was satisfied. The song by Mrs. T. H. Hanna, "Was There Ever Such a Night Like This?" was also a very pleasing one and caused much favorable comment. In fact from a musical viewpoint, Mrs. Hanna was the best in the cast, having a good voice and a very pleasing manner.

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U. S. SOLDIERS SHOT

MEXICAN REBELS FIRE ON CAVALRY WHEN THEY CROSSED BORDER.

OJINAGA TAKEN BY VILLA

Federal Cross Line and Surrender to Major McNamee—300 Are Executed by Victorious General Without Court-Martial.

Naco, Ariz., Jan. 13.—Mexican rebels commanded by General Villa fired upon four troops of the tenth United States cavalry while they were across the border on Sunday. Two of the cavalrymen were wounded and all four were arrested by the rebels and held until their immediate release was demanded by Captain Tompkins, commander of the border patrol here. The incident aroused intense feeling on both sides of the border and more trouble is looked for.

Presidio, Tex., Jan. 13.—The Mexican federal army with its nine generals evacuated Ojinaga, Mexico, and the triumphant rebel forces under Gen. Francisco Villa occupied the village on Saturday.

Defeat of the federal army at this point marks the most important rebel victory of the present revolution. It leaves the rebels in possession practically of all the north of Mexico.

General Castro and General Mercado of the federal regulars saw that the assault was to be nothing less than a massacre. The federals had left only 50 rounds of ammunition for each man. Generals Castro and Mercado therefore gave the order to evacuate.

All the federal soldiers and their officers who could scramble to the American side did so. The others ran in all directions. Gen. Pascual Orozco, the commander of federal volunteers, who was threatened with summary execution by Villa, was the first to cross. It was believed he escaped into the Texas mountains.

None of the weird scenes in the moonlight while the hordes of rebels was pouring into Ojinaga and the federals were rushing out in disorder was more intensely pathetic than that of General Mercado himself commander of the federal garrison, who appeared at the river banks and informed an orderly of the United States army that he wished asylum in a foreign country. He was taken at once to Major McNamee, commanding the United States patrol, who held him pending orders from Brigadier General Bliss.

Five hours the sharp flashes of the rebel fire had been seen drawing closer to the federal entrenchments. The whole scene was bathed in a moonlight, partly obscured by dust and powder smoke. The country about Ojinaga is mostly desert, with little to sustain life. Without food the invader would be unable to proceed any great distance.

At midnight there reigned among the victorious rebels a scene of merriment. Fires were built, such music as could be improvised was heard and crowds of the rebel soldiers, still grimy with the smoke of battle, surrounded General Villa.

The last scenes in the capture of Ojinaga by Francisco Villa's rebels was enacted on Sunday. Villa had taken more than 300 prisoners during the mad rush following evacuation of the fortress. Many captives were identified as volunteer members of the Orozco and Salazar commands and every one of these was executed shortly after daybreak without the formality of court-martial.

City of Mexico, Jan. 13.—A plot to kidnap American Charge O'Shaughnessy and his wife by holding up a train was behind an attack of rebels on the Mexican railway, said a federal officer on Sunday. Information obtained by federal spies from rebels along the railway enabled the O'Shaughnessys to escape running into the danger. Huerta has furnished a sufficiently formidable escort to safeguard Mr. O'Shaughnessy in returning from Orizaba to Mexico City.

Possibility of the landing of British troops in Mexico was brought to the front on Sunday by the action of Sir Lionel Gardiner, British minister, after the American charge d'affaires, Nelson O'Shaughnessy had been tied up by the dynamiting of a train on the Mexican railway between Vera Cruz and this capital. Sir Lionel made personal representations to President Huerta and insisted on better policing of the railway, which is British property, at once.

David Laird Is Dead.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 13.—A prominent Canadian in the personage of Hon. David Laird, first Lieutenant governor of the Northwest territories, is dead here. He was widely known as one of the "builders of the Dominion." Of four sons left one is Doctor Laird of Wisconsin university.

Seals Off Rimpala Rooms.

Rome, Italy, Jan. 14.—The seals were removed from the apartment of the late Cardinal Rimpala in the presence of representatives of all parties interested in his estate. An inventory was taken of everything found.

Hundreds Killed by Lava.

Tokio, Jan. 14.—Sakura-Jima volcano in southern Japan is in violent eruption. Refugees declared that hundreds had been buried alive or suffocated by the volcano's fumes. A show of ashes is falling at Kagoshima.

Tidal Wave Inundates Callao.

Lima, Peru, Jan. 14.—The seaport of Callao was inundated by a tidal wave, accompanied by an earthquake lasting 55 seconds. No loss of life is reported. The naval school at La Punta and hotels were flooded.

Cleveland Blast Hurts 20.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 14.—Twenty persons were injured and fifteen buildings damaged by an explosion of sewer gas in a telephone conduit. The explosion felled people in streets, stores and homes.

Whole Village Burns.

Venice, Italy, Jan. 14.—The entire village of Castel Guglielmo was destroyed by fire ignited through the overturning of a cook stove. The 3,000 inhabitants all escaped without personal injury.

Hunters Shoot 7,750 Deer.

Augusta, Me., Jan. 14.—During the open season on big game, 7,750 deer, 250 moose and 60 bears were killed in the state of Maine. Hunting and fishing licenses and fines netted the state \$50,000.

MEXICAN REFUGEES RECEIVE PROTECTION OF UNCLE SAM



First photograph received from Presidio, Tex., where refugees crossed the Rio Grande from Mexico after the battle at Ojinaga had raged for days and made it impossible for women and children to remain where there was neither food nor shelter. Two thousand refugees took shelter in this way, and sentries were placed on guard with orders to return fire should the Mexicans fire on the refugees who had been disarmed.

TO JAIL OFFENDERS

HOUSE BODY AMENDS SHERMAN LAW—JAIL TERM INCLUDED.

Interlocking Directorates Are Prohibited; Fixture of Prices to Consumers Barred.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The subcommittee of the house judiciary committee on Friday completed a draft of the administration's anti-trust bill which is an amendment to the Sherman law. They acted on the theory that guilt is personal and that trust magnates shall be subjected to imprisonment as well as fined.

The bill consists of a number of separate measures. These will be introduced in the house after they have been submitted to President Wilson for his approval. The most important of the measures provides a penal punishment for corporation officers found guilty of a violation of the anti-trust laws.

Manufacturers will be forbidden to fix the ultimate prices to the consumer of the article manufactured. There are drastic provisions prohibiting price fixing in restraint of trade.

The bill requires that no restraint of trade shall be deemed reasonable. There also will be definition of what constitutes a restraint of trade and the "rule of reason" written into the Sherman law by the Supreme court of the United States will be set aside.

Interlocking directorates between industrial and corporative will be absolutely prohibited.

Railroads will be divorced from control or ownership of manufacturing or other establishments whose output is a commodity transported by the common carriers. In other words, no railroad may own or control a coal mine, steel manufacturing plant, or other industries which put out commodities handled or used by the railroads.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES

New York, Jan. 10.—Gladys Drew, the actress, wife of Sidney Drew, the actor, died here. Mrs. Drew was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin. She was forty years old.

New York, Jan. 12.—Twenty-seven persons were hurt, three probably fatally, when the steam boiler of a riveting machine exploded under a partly completed structure in Long Island City.

New York, Jan. 13.—The schooner Thomas Winsmore was driven ashore at Sandy Hook. There are seven men on board. A gale is blowing and the vessel is likely to go to pieces.

Chicago, Jan. 13.—Federal Judge Landis was confined to his home on account of a severe cold, and the case of the United States government against the Chicago butter and egg board and the Elgin board of trade, in which a violation of the anti-trust law is charged, was postponed.

San Francisco, Jan. 13.—Richard Creery, a millionaire, was sentenced to five days in the county jail by a police judge for violation of the automobile speed laws.

JAP TROOPS LAND IN MEXICO

Soldiers to Guard Legation—U. S. Government Told of Move by O'Shaughnessy.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The Japanese landed an armed force from their battle cruiser Idzumi on Friday for the protection of the mikado's legation at Mexico City. This government has been advised of the step by Charge d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy, but no explanation has been offered by the Japanese government.

Resent Wide-Ban on Tango.

Rome, Jan. 13.—William M. Johnson of California won the final round of the lawn tennis championship of the Philippines, defeating Ellis Petrelli, also of California, by three sets to one. The score was 6-3, 6-7, 6-3, 6-3.

Cardinal Martineau Falling.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Former Senator Shelby M. Cullom, has been ill from a bad cold at his residence in this city. Representative Mana is ill here with pneumonia. He was stricken on Saturday.

Valuable Church Relic Stolen.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 12.—The parish of St. Louis' French Roman Catholic church was aroused when a small gold casket containing a piece of finger bone, venerated as a relic of St. Anne, had been stolen.

Feudist Burned to Death.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 12.—After passing unscathed through the Hatfield-McCoy feud in which he was a leader for 30 years, Randall McCoy, eighty-six, was fatally burned by falling into a fireplace at his home.

Want American Justice.

Christiania, Norway, Jan. 10.—"If I must stand trial on a charge of carrying off my own child all I hope for is that I get 'American justice,'" Ferdinand Pinney Earle, the American artist, made this statement in jail.

Kill Wife Shoots Himself.

Binghamton, N. Y., Jan. 10.—George J. Weber, a well-to-do farmer, shot and instantly killed his wife in their home and then attempted to commit suicide. Mrs. McGrath had announced her intention of suing for a divorce.

Hunters Shoot 7,750 Deer.

Augusta, Me., Jan. 14.—During the open season on big game, 7,750 deer, 250 moose and 60 bears were killed in the state of Maine. Hunting and fishing licenses and fines netted the state \$50,000.

STRIKERS IN RIOT

CAVALRY CHARGES MINERS FOLLOWING DEPORTING OF "MOTHER" JONES.

Stones and Clubs Hurled When Troops Escort Aged Woman Out of Town—Two Men Perish in Michigan Mine Fire.

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Interlocking directorates between

ASKS DATA ON ROADS

SOLON HITS N. Y. CENTRAL AND PENNSYLVANIA.

Congressman Introduces Resolution in House That Demands Stock Investigation.

Washington, Jan. 14.—An attack upon two of the greatest railroad combines in the country, the New York Central and the Pennsylvania lines, was begun on behalf of the Progressives of the house by the introduction of resolutions by Representative Finebaugh of Illinois. The first resolution calls upon the Interstate commerce commission to report to the house upon the interlocking stock control of the New York Central over the Michigan Central Railroad company, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern company and the influence of this control upon railroad cost, service and rates.

The second resolution directs the attorney general to "transmit to the house his opinion as to the legality of the relations existing between the Pennsylvania railroad, the Pennsylvania company and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company in view of the supreme court decision in the Northern Securities case."

The resolution, touching the New York Central system declares that "interlocking stock control" confers all the power which actually come from the power which actually come from the interlocking directorships. Under the present system there is no honest competition between parallel railroad lines. The only purposes of legislation against interlocking directorates is to bring about honest competition in the interests of the public between these great transportation companies.

Death in Southern Case

Eugene Grace of Georgia Who Said Wife Shot Him in 1912 Killed by the Wound.

Newnan, Ga., Jan. 14.—Eugene Grace died here Monday from the bullet wound he mysteriously received at Atlanta nearly two years ago. He suffered from partial paralysis since the shooting. Grace was wounded at his Atlanta home in March, 1912. Police summoned by telephone found him semi-conscious. In the hospital he accused his wife, Mrs. Daisy Opie Grace, of the shooting. Mrs. Grace was found at the home of Grace's mother here and was arrested. Later in the same year she was tried on a charge of attempted murder and found not guilty. Soon after the trial Grace left his Atlanta home to live with his mother in Newnan.

FIVE U. S. SAILORS DROWNED

Eleven Others Rescued After Freight Vessel of the Wyoming Turns Turtle.

Old Point Comfort, Va., Jan. 12.—Five sailors of the crew of the flagship Wyoming of the Atlantic fleet were drowned on Friday when a big sailing freight cutter of the flag ship was swamped by 16 sailors aboard when two miles of Old Point Comfort. Eleven men were picked up by the tug, which went to their rescue.

The dead: Olaf K. Olsen, boatswain of the first class, Portsmouth, Va.; George J. Hugg, ordinary seaman, 23, Thames street, Newport, R. I.; Ernest A. Roth, seaman, 702 Cherry street, Seattle, Wash.; Theodore Bauld, ordinary seaman, 263 St. Nicholas avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Plan \$50,000 Moving Picture Theater.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—A plan to build a \$50,000 moving picture theater in the loop district for boys was announced by the Big Brothers, a philanthropic organization.

Thaddeus is Seriously Ill.

New York, Jan. 13.—Name: Lilian Nordica is in a critical condition with pneumonia on Thursday Island, Queensland, according to a cable message received by her husband, George W. Young, a New York banker.

Idaho Progressives to Fight.

Bolivia, Idaho, Jan. 13.—The progressive state central committee passed a resolution to put full state and congressional tickets in the field this year's election and to make nominations for every office.

Three Killed in Wreck.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 12.—After passing unscathed through the Hatfield-McCoy feud in which he was a leader for 30 years, Randall McCoy, eighty-six, was fatally burned by falling into a fireplace at his home.

Monument for General Jackson.

New York, Jan. 10.—Andrew Carnegie recently reduced his fortune by \$100,000, it became known here, in making a gift of that amount to the Carnegie United Kingdom trust, in Dumbarton, Scotland.

Rail Men to Take Strike Vote.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Jan. 10.—George J. Weber, a well-to-do farmer, shot and instantly killed his wife in their home and then attempted to commit suicide. Mrs. McGrath had announced her intention of suing for a divorce.

Kills Wife Shoots Himself.

Osage City, Kan., Jan. 10.—W. P. McGrath, a well-to-do farmer, shot and instantly killed his wife in their home and then attempted to commit suicide. Mrs. McGrath had announced her intention of suing for a divorce.

Want American Justice.

Christiania, Norway, Jan. 10.—"If I must stand trial on a charge of carrying off my own child all I hope for is that I get 'American justice,'" Ferdinand Pinney Earle, the American artist, made this statement in jail.

Maniac Menaces French President.

Paris, Jan. 12.—A maniac flourished a dagger and fired a revolver, was arrested while trying to force his way into the residence of President Poincaré in Avenue des Champs Elysées.

Want American Justice.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 10.—Andrew Carnegie recently reduced his fortune by \$100,000, it became known here, in making a gift of that amount to the Carnegie United Kingdom trust, in Dumbarton, Scotland.

Engine Inventor Weber Dies.

Binghamton, N. Y., Jan. 10.—George J. Weber, inventor of engine appliances and formerly president of a large manufacturing company, is dead at his home here. His wife, Mrs. Hoyt of Monroe Falls, who was tendered the place of rest, will be able to qualify.

Monument for General Jackson.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 10.—A movement to build a million-dollar monument in Nashville to the memory of Gen. Andrew Jackson, seventh president of the United States, will be launched at a banquet here.

No action was taken on the matter.

Constitutionalists End Meeting.

At Gathering January 29 and 30, the Annual Exhibition Will Be Discussed—Demand for Later September Date.

**THE WOMAN
WITH
THE BIRD HAT**
By DONALD CHAMBERLAIN

One day I was conductor on the R. L. and T. railroad. I took a ticket from a woman, and the only thing about her I remembered was that she wore a hat with a bird on it.

Not long after I took up her ticket, the train shot into a tunnel. Nowadays in all passenger trains on well-regulated roads one or more lamps are lighted, but in those times they didn't light up at any rate, not unless the tunnel was a very long one. I was in the car where the woman with the bird hat was sitting, and when we entered the tunnel I sat down in the rear seat next to the door. During the passage in the darkness—when we were about half through, I reckoned—I heard a man's voice from without the aid of his lamp, but it seemed to me in this car I remembered that there were two men sitting on the left in different seats, a man and a woman. The woman was the one with the bird hat and was sitting at the end of the center of the car. I accounted for them in the car as we shot out of the tunnel over the passenger platform. I had happened to notice that the woman had sunk down in her seat, and I reached over to her. Her hand was cold. She had been dead for some time.

As we shot out of the tunnel over the passenger platform, I had happened to notice that the woman had sunk down in her seat, and I reached over to her. Her hand was cold. She had been dead for some time.

Correct Attest:

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Bank of Grand Rapids, located at Grand Rapids, State of Wisconsin, at the close of business on the 13th day of January, 1914, pursuant to call by the Commissioner of Banking.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts.....	\$43,287.51
Overdrafts.....	804.51
Bonds.....	23,430.50
Stocks and other securities.....	4,040.00
Other real estate owned.....	4,400.00
Due from approved reserve banks.....	71,665.00
Checks on other banks and cash items.....	9,500.00
Cash on hand.....	15,975.00
Orders.....	13,417.50
Total.....	\$582,512.28
LIABILITIES:	
Capital stock paid in..... \$50,000.00	
Surplus fund..... 10,000.00	
Undivided profits..... 993.25	
Individual deposits subject to check..... 283,845.58	
Time certificates of deposit..... 196,507.42	
Savings deposits..... 39,449.12	
Certified checks..... 100.00	
Reserved for taxes..... 1,616.90	
Total.....	\$582,512.28
State of Wisconsin, County of Wood—ss.	
I. E. B. Redford, Cashier, of the above named bank, do solemnly swear, that the foregoing statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.	
E. B. Redford, Cashier.	
Correct Attest:	
Isaac P. Witter. Geo. W. Mead, Directors	
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of January, 1914 Hugh W. Goggins, Notary Public in and for Wood County Wis. My Commission expires May 6, 1916.	

Eighteen new members were initiated into the Catholic Foresters Lodge on Sunday.

SUMMONS.
State of Wisconsin in Circuit Court for Wood County.

Emily L. Witter, Isaac P. Witter and Charlotte Witter, his wife, Ruth E. Mead, Charles McDaniel, Plaintiff, and Michael McDonald, Plaintiff, Defendants, and all the heirs of Martin Andrews, unknown, and to all persons whom it may concern—Defendants—Plaintiffs

The State of Wisconsin—TO SAID DEFENDANTS.

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and if the plaintiff entitles action in the court aforesaid, will be required to appear so to do judgment will be rendered against you according to the decree of the court; cost of which, copy in bereft will be served upon you.

Goggins & Brzezinski, Attorneys
At Law, Address, Grand Rapids, Wood Co., Wisconsin.

A brief description of property affected is as follows: "The West one-half (1/2) of Section No. thirty (30), our (34) in Township No. 12, Range No. 10, Range No. four (4) East in Wood County, Wisconsin.

Women Rigidly Excluded.
Malwatchin, on the borders of Russia in Asia, is the only city in the world peopled by men only. Chinese women are not only forbidden to live in this territory, but even to pass the great wall of Kalkan and enter into Mongolia.

Possibly So.
The following item appeared in a morning paper: "The body of a sailor was found in the river this morning cut to pieces and sewed up in a sack. The circumstances seem to preclude any suspicion of suicide."—London Telegraph.

Georgia Syntax.
On account of not being able to get power and the copy for grand jury presentations was also late in reaching us, is the cause of us getting the paper out late this week.

Was His Time to Die.
A very strange incident occurred at Vauvert, France, during a recent storm. A man eighty years of age was caught up by a whirlwind and hurled safety on the other side, but as his friends were congratulating him on his escape the old man was killed by lightning, which spared the other men who were standing around him.

Not Always Easy to Perceive.
A Pennsylvania farmer, over one hundred, declares that to work hard will prevent people from growing old. Work comes as near being the panacea for every ill as human experience can supply, but unluckily it is a blessing in such a deep and dark disguise that very few can recognize it when they meet it.

Ancient and Modern.
Even Alexander had Tyre troubles.—Harvard Lampoon.

To Keep Ferns Fresh.
Use a soil of about half leaf mold or smooth earth and half fine sand. Give abundant drainage and then plenty of water. About once a month put them in the washbath or bathtub and give a thorough washing, not sparing soap; rinse well, and slightly loosen the soil before returning them to the stand. A bit of fresh beef buried in the soil occasionally helps.

He Never Drank Any Panther Juice.
"A good many years ago," said the Arkansas citizen, who was showing the tourist from the north around the neighborhood, "there was a wildcat distillery up that 'ere rocky hill." "What sort of—ah—product?" inquired the visitor, "was obtained from the distillation of wildcats?"

When Time is Real.
One self-approving hour whole years outweigh.—Popé.

FOR SALE:—New milch cow. Mrs. Pauline Hall, 895 Fremont St. "21. Jan. 21. Feb. 4. Notice of Application for Letters of Administration.

Wood County Court—In Probate.

State of Wisconsin, County of Wood—ss.

In the Matter of the Estate of Delta A. Bassett.

On the 14th day of January, A. D. 1914, upon reading and filing the petition of Mary A. Herrick, stating that Delta A. Bassett of the county of Wood, died intestate, on or about the 6th day of January, 1914, and praying that Harrison E. Herrick be appointed administrator of the estate, the same was so ordered.

IT IS ORDERED: That said application be heard before me at the probate office in City of Grand Rapids on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1914, at 10 o'clock a.m. AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That notice of this order shall be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order for three weeks successively in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper printed in said county, previous to the time appointed for said hearing.

By the Court,

W. J. CONWAY, County Judge

PLAN A
—Why make winter trips to the winter resorts? As pleasure trips, and the Gulf Coast within easy reach? Arrange to go now! We will quote you rates, suggest routes and prepare suitable Itineraries for you. For full particulars apply to Robert Agents, Chicago and North Western Ry.

Just Before the Castle.
"Would you marry him if he were me?" "I'd marry any one that asked me, if I were you."—Houston Post.

DR. S. E. COTTRILL,
Veterinarian
Old White Library, 52 St. N., near west side Market Street. Office phone 367. Resi- dence phone 862.
My Personal Attention Given to All Work

CLEAN SWEEP SALE

COHEN BROS. DEP'T STORE

In order to clean up all Winter Goods and odds and ends that have accumulated on account of the mild weather, we have decided to cut prices to half their actual value in order to move the goods and make room for our immense stock of Spring Goods that is arriving daily. This will give everybody a chance to buy good dependable merchandise at cost and less than cost.

Sale Starts Monday, Jan. 26 and Ends Saturday, Jan. 31, 1914

APRON GINGHAM Good apron checked gingham, in assorted check and colors, clean sweep sale 4½c	SUGAR During this clean sweep sale we will give you 22 pounds of granulated sugar for \$1.00	SWEATERS Ladies' wool sweaters, in assorted colors, worth up to \$2.50, clean sweep sale \$1.58	FLANNEL WAISTS Ladies' flannel shirt waists in assorted colors, worth \$1.75, clean sweep sale 98c	RIBBONS All silk ribbons, assorted colors, up to 4 inches wide, clean sweep sale per yard 10c	TOWELING Linen toweling, 17 inches wide, worth twice what we ask for it, clean sweep sale 5c	FELT SHOES Men's felt shoes, with leather heels, clean sweep sale 95c
FELT SHOES Ladies' felt shoes, leather foxed, clean sweep sale 50c	LADIES' COATS 1-2 off We have too many Winter Coats on hand and must get rid of them during this sale, that's why we are giving 1-2 off LOT No. 1.—Plain and fancy mixed Ladies' Coats in gray, tan and blue, former price \$9.98, during this sale, choice \$4.98 LOT No. 2.—Small grey checks, stripes, in brown and blue — this year style, former price \$11.75, during this sale \$5.89 LOT No. 3.—Fancy mixtures, checks and stripes made up in latest styles, former price \$18.00, during this sale \$8.98	Men's Suits and Overcoats We have a large stock of suits and overcoats on hand and must clean them up to make room for spring goods. LOT 1.—Men's and youths' overcoats, made of fancy mixtures worth up to \$10.00 your choice \$5.48 LOT 2.—Men's all wool kensies, velvets and fancy mixtures worth up to \$14.00 your choice \$7.98 LOT 3.—Boys' woolen overcoats ages 10 to 20 worth up to \$6.00 your choice \$2.98 LOT 4.—Men's all wool worsted suits worth up to \$10.00 your choice \$6.29 LOT 5.—Men's all wool worsted suits worth up to \$15.00 your choice \$7.98 LOT 6.—Boys' woolen suits ages 10 to 20, your choice \$1.99	MUFFLERS Ladies' Way's mufflers, assorted colors, worth 25¢ clean sweep sale 10c			
LADIES' APRONS Ladies' work aprons, large cover all, made of percale, assorted styles and patterns worth 50¢ sale 33c	ROASTING PANS Sheet iron roasting pans, clean sweep sale 5c	LAUNDRY SOAP Good white laundry soap, clean sweep sale, 8 bars for 25c	MILLINERY During this sale we will give you your choice of any trimmed hat at HALF PRICE Ladies' hat shapes your choice in stock for \$1.00 All trimmings and feathers will be sold at HALF PRICE	MENS FURNISHINGS Men's wool mittens worth 25¢ clean sweep sale 15c Men's all wool sweaters worth up to \$3.00 clean sweep sale 98c Mens and boys warm caps clean sweep sale 19c Men's all wool sweater worth up to \$3.50 sale \$1.98 Boys suspenders, worth 12¢ clean sweep sale 5c	LADIES' FURS We still have a large stock of Furs on hand and have marked them down so as to move them fast. LOT 1.—Men's and youths' overcoats, made of fancy mixtures worth up to \$10.00 your choice \$5.48 LOT 2.—Men's all wool kensies, velvets and fancy mixtures worth up to \$14.00 your choice \$7.98 LOT 3.—Boys' woolen overcoats ages 10 to 20 worth up to \$6.00 your choice \$2.98 LOT 4.—Men's all wool worsted suits worth up to \$10.00 your choice \$6.29 LOT 5.—Men's all wool worsted suits worth up to \$15.00 your choice \$7.98 LOT 6.—Boys' woolen suits ages 10 to 20, your choice \$1.99	WORK PANTS Men's work pants, well made worth \$1.00 clean sweep sale 69c
WINDSOR TIES Ladies' and Misses all silk Windsor ties, assorted colors worth 50¢ clean sweep sale 25c	PERCALE Double width percale, new patterns, clean sweep sale per yard 5c	MEN'S SHIRTS Men's Negligee overshirts worth up to 90¢ clean sweep sale 39c	DISH PAN 10 quart granite dish pans clean sweep sale 10c	WAISTINGS One lot mercerized waistings worth up to 45¢ clean sweep sale 19c	FLANNEL All wool flannels clean sweep sale 17c	EMBROIDERY Fancy embroidery with good edges worth up to 12 1-2¢ sale 5c
LADIES' SKIRTS One lot ladies' skirts worth up to \$4.50 clean sweep sale \$1.79	JAPAN TEA Good Japan tea (sun dried) worth 40¢, clean sweep sale 29c	Dry Goods Special Good outing flannel clean sweep sale 5c Mercerized waistings worth up to 25¢ clean sweep sale 15c Ladies' wrappers neatly made clean sweep sale 75c Beaver shawls worth up to 27.5¢ clean sweep sale \$1.98 Nickel plated safety pins, per dozen clean sweep sale 1c Unbleached turkish towels sale 5c French shirting flannel, worth 12¢ sale price per yard 8c Mennen's talcum powder sale price per box 12½c Fancy pillow tops worth up to 20¢ sale price 5c Children's gloves worth 25¢ clean sweep sale 12c	2nd Floor Bargains Good roasted coffee sale price per pound 4c King Q96 matches, 8000 in a package sale price per package 17c Swan's condensed baby milk 5c 2 oz. corn flour 15c Parson's household ammonia worth 25¢ per bottle sale price 15c Tea dust siftings per pound package only 12c Good mixed candy per pound 6c Krinkle corn flakes worth 10¢ sale price per package 5c Granite chamber (small size) sale price 5c A good carry comb worth 10¢ sale price 5c Brass curtain rods worth 10¢ at this sale 5c A good rolling pin worth 10¢ at this sale 5c U. J. I. tea, clean sweep sale per package 15c	Big Reductions Fancy Embroideries worth up to 20¢ clean sweep sale 10c Fancy Dress Trimmings, worth up to 20¢ clean sweep sale 3c Ladies white Handkerchiefs clean sweep sale 1c Ladies Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs clean sweep sale 10c Linen Torchon Lace clean sweep sale 3c Niel Back Combs, 7 inches long clean sweep sale 5c	FLANNEL All wool flannel worth up to 75¢ clean sweep sale 33c	
PETTICOATS Ladies' sateen petticoats, in assorted colors and styles worth up to \$2 clean sweep sale 79c	Bear Batting Popular Sport. Few sports have had such a great and extended popularity as bear baiting. The Romans imported their bears from Britain, and the sport can be traced in England to the Conquest or beyond. Queen Elizabeth was so fond of the sport that, by an order in council, she prohibited "plays to be performed on Thursdays because bear baiting and such pastimes had usually been practised."	COHEN BROS.	AMMONIA Parson's household ammonia worth 10¢ a bottle, clean sweep sale 6c			

Legal blanks for sale at this office.

MARKET REPORT.
Pork, dressed 9-9 1/2
Veal 10-11
May, Timothy \$10-12
Potatoes 43
Butter 26-30
Eggs 28
Hides 10-11
Hens 10
Oats 37
Spring chickens 11
Rye 53
Rye Flour \$3.80
Patent Flour \$5.20

Cynical.
"The measure of a man," in the modern girl's opinion, is merely a matter of the breadth of his shoulders, the length of his nose, and the emphasis of his pocketbook.—The Tatler.

Say, John, why in time don't you get a bottle of Barker's Antiseptic? Your feet smell worse than a tannery. Why do you want to punish your neighbor when Barker's Antiseptic will cure them? For sale by Johnson & Hill Co.

—Legal blanks for sale at this office.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

The Essayan Statue

An Audacious Hazard of Nikolai, Independent Agent, as Related by His Lieutenant, Summers

By H. M. EGBERT

(Copyright, 1913, by W. C. Chapman)

I like to remember interludes in Nikolai's series of conspiracies and vengeance, when he allowed his humor to play like a lambent flame about his imagination; when tragedy turned comedy and success was not purchased by tears. The case of the Essayan statue well illustrates the lighter side of Nikolai's nature.

Everybody in Boston came to know Essayan after he formed the famous combination in corn. He must have made millions; and from the humble post of editor of a little revolutionary Armenian sheet, he became one of the city's leading bankers. Simultaneously his views underwent a change, as Nikolai discovered when he called on him.

"What?" shouted Essayan. "Contribute fifty thousand dollars to the revolutionary party? You must be crazy."

"Six months ago," said Nikolai thoughtfully, "you were bawling for vengeance upon Russia through the columns of your newspaper, and begging subscriptions from your Armenian compatriots against the tyrant of your country."

Essayan stroked his paunch, chuckling.

"Maybe I did," he admitted. "But now I am a millionaire. My views have changed."

Nikolai looked round. We were seated in Essayan's private museum, in which he stored his statues. Essayan had gone in for culture. His collection must have been worth millions. Treasures of Greece and Rome adorned his galleries; there was an original Venus of Praxiteles, a Hermes by Phidias; bas-reliefs and friezes had been stripped for the bank or from many an ancient temple. Nikolai frowned angrily.

"You must have spent five millions on that collection of yours," he said.

"Twelve millions," said Essayan suavely. "And all old, broken things at that. They tell me that my Hermes hadn't a head. They tell me that they're just as valuable when every statue has some part missing. I don't understand it myself—but they cost twice as much."

Nikolai led him on to talk of his new hobby. It was evident that the Armenian took only a shadowy interest in the art side of his collection. He did not, in fact, remember whether it was his Apollo that had the missing arm or his Jupiter whose leg was gone. "But Berg knows," said the banker. "Berg's my art expert in London, and what he says goes. He's sending me a sample of old Egyptian mummies that's going to cost me half a million."

"Now, Mr. Essayan," said Nikolai, "if you can spare twelve millions for your confounded art hobby you can give me fifty thousand for the Armenian cause."

"Yet I'll wager you that before the year is out I'll sell you one of your own statues out of this gallery, for three times the amount I've asked you."

"No, you won't," answered the banker placidly, "because I know you, and from this moment my museum's going to be bolted and barred and guarded, and nobody's going to enter. See?" Nikolai could with difficulty restrain his indignation when we were outside.

"The scotch hog!" he muttered. "He spends twelve millions on that stuff when fifty thousand would rebuild those villages that the Russians burned last year, leaving hundreds of his countrymen homeless. Well, Summers, we'll win three times that amount and teach the scoundrel a lesson."

"Nikolai," I said, "I confess that breaking into a banker's house in Boston does not appeal to me. It isn't feasible. This is America, and what can be done in Europe won't go here."

"I'll do the breaking in," said Nikolai. "Or rather, I shall be carried into the gallery in state and requested to spend the night there alone by Mr. Essayan. All you will be required to do will be to catch the statue in a blanket when I throw it out."

I knew that some audacious scheme had already been devised by my companion, but Nikolai refused to deliver himself of his secret. The year had several months to run and for two months we did nothing, except occasionally to wander in the neighborhood of the banker's house. Once we encountered Essayan as he was leaving his front door.

"Ha!" he snorted. "When are you going to sell me my own statue, what?" He led us back into the house. "Look," he said. "You shall be warmly welcomed, gentlemen."

The door that led to the museum had been secured with iron bars, each of which terminated in a padlock. Essayan showed us a series of electric wires.

"Thou communicate with the police department, the private watchman's office, my own room, and the fire department. I shall expect you soon—soon!"

"Some time this year," Nikolai answered. "Have you got your cargo of mummies yet, Mr. Essayan?"

"Next month I expect them," answered the banker. "Now shoo! Go away. You make me feel tired."

On the following Saturday Nikolai and I sailed for England. It was on shipboard that he unfolded his plan.

"We must anticipate those mummies," he said. "Now, Summers, to let in a light upon your brain. I intend to enter Essayan's house disguised as an Egyptian king."

"A mummy?" I asked, bewildered.

"Yes. Mummies can be procured easily in London. I shall simply remove the body, wrap myself in the spiced windings, enclosing a very modicum of papirus recounting the history of my undertaking, bore a neat breathing hole in the case, and

lating ourselves that we had shaken off our pursuers. We were premature. I heard chug, chug, chug behind us. As I turned my head, saw the police man leap upon the watchman's motor-cycle and shoot in our direction.

Now followed a pretty chase. The motor-cycle was as swift as the automobile. Time and again the policeman seemed to me to be the complementary piece of the first one that had descended. Again I sought the safety of the bottom of the automobile.

The watchman paused so long this time that I thought best to crawl out. "It's the carburetor," I explained, with a very dim understanding of the meaning of the term. "And I think my spark plug is rattled. Do you know of any repair shop in the neighborhood?"

"Not at this time of the night," answered the watchman, glancing as it seemed to me, over my misfortune. This was his revenge for my previous reception of his sympathetic inquiries. "Oh, well, I'll start the blamed thing somehow," I answered, and began fumbling the mechanism again.

He paused upon his beat and I looked up to Nikolai. A fore-arm came whizzing through the air; an arm, a second leg; then the greater part of a trunk; finally two ears. And then, as I still waited, I saw Nikolai perched upon the windowsill. I mobbed him up the window. He crawled beneath the automobile and crawled beneath the automobile again.

"But Essayan will recognize the statue," I objected.

"Neither Essayan nor Berg himself will recognize it," Nikolai answered.

We readily procured mummy in London, and on the night before our return journey, Nikolai gave me my final instructions.

"All you will have to do," he said, "will be to wait at the back of the house with a blanket and catch what I shall throw out to you. You will have a pony trap in waiting—or perhaps it would be still better to be in the guise of the collector of waste from barrels. In this way you will not be under suspicion. You will wait, of course, until the watchman has made his rounds, then I shall throw down the statue."

We unwrapped the mummy from its fastenings. I confess it was a somewhat gruesome undertaking, and when finally we stood looking down upon the features of that ancient Egyptian. I detected in it an uncanny resemblance to Nikolai. There was the same high forehead, the same eagle nose; moreover, the proportions shrivelled though they were, were like the short of Nikolai's. He laughed.

"Declaracion?" he said, smiling down on the grotesque thing. "Well if so, my worthy ancestor in the flesh, we shall put you to good purpose."

We left the mummy in our rooms; there was no way to dispose of it—and Nikolai got into the box. I wrapped the windings round him and placed a pillow beneath his head. Then, having bored a number of holes in the case, which I rubbed with a pigment to make them appear as though they were the product of time, I put on the lid.

"How do you feel?" I asked.

"Well, but stuffy," came Nikolai's answer faintly from within the case. Then he called to me to raise the lid.

"For heaven's sake do not forget to lay by a goodly supply of food for me in your stateroom," he said. "As you may have observed, I am a great trencherman. Now shut her down."

He tested the air for half an hour and found it breathable. Then he emerged and we made our final dispositions.

On the following day I boarded the Hispaniola, sailing from Liverpool for Boston. The mummy was hoisted on board, and a little while afterward Nikolai came to life within my stateroom. The voyage across the Atlantic was uneventful, and, although my intimacy caused considerable talk among the stewards, nobody suspected that it contained a very much up-to-date passenger.

We arrived on Sunday. The case would be delivered on the following morning, Nikolai said, and the customs officers promised to hurry it through. I forgot what duty I paid; it was well worth it. On Monday night, about the hour of twelve, Nikolai was to emerge from the mummy case, select his statue and throw it down to me.

Then I remembered that the hour would be too early for the advent of the ash-barrel collector. I lit on a new plan. I would drive past the back of the house in sight of the watchman, in an automobile; I would pretend that the machine had broken down, and would stop in the street for repairs.

This plan I carried into effect. The banker was in the country, I had learned, and the house deserted. It would be the easiest matter to accomplish my scheme. Soon after midnight I drove up toward Essayan's house. I duly stopped the machine, uttered an exclamation of anger, descended, and burrowed into the ground beneath it. As I had anticipated, the watchman paused on his round.

"Broken down?" he inquired sympathetically.

"I'm not doing this for fun," I answered, with folged anger. He watched me for a while and then resumed his patrol of the house. The moment that he disappeared I sprang from under the machine, seized the blanket I had brought, and whistled twice the appointed signal. Then, looking up, I saw Nikolai's head appear from an upper window.

Nikolai motioned with his hands; I spread the blanket and braced myself to receive the weight of the statue. To my astonishment, however, I received, not what I had expected, but an oblate sphere, that hurtled heavily through the air and descended into the receptacle. I glanced at it hastily. It was the fore part of a female head—of course in marble.

I laid it down stupidly and glanced up again. Once more an object descended. This time it was a log—a marble leg, worthy of an Apollo. I caught it and hastened beneath the automobile again, concealing my treasures, just in time to hear the watchman's tramp as he came round the corner. I pretended to be busy with the machine. He hauled for a moment, glanced at me, and again retreated.

But why was Nikolai cutting up the statue piecemeal?

"Not to sell us as my own statue, what?" He led us back into the house. "Look," he said. "You shall be warmly welcomed, gentlemen."

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"But Essayan will recognize the statue," I objected.

"Neither Essayan nor Berg himself will recognize it," Nikolai answered.

We readily procured mummy in London, and on the night before our return journey, Nikolai gave me my final instructions.

"All you will have to do," he said, "will be to wait at the back of the house with a blanket and catch what I shall throw out to you. You will have a pony trap in waiting—or perhaps it would be still better to be in the guise of the collector of waste from barrels. In this way you will not be under suspicion. You will wait, of course, until the watchman has made his rounds, then I shall throw down the statue."

We unwrapped the mummy from its fastenings. I confess it was a somewhat gruesome undertaking, and when finally we stood looking down upon the features of that ancient Egyptian. I detected in it an uncanny resemblance to Nikolai. There was the same high forehead, the same eagle nose; moreover, the proportions shrivelled though they were, were like the short of Nikolai's. He laughed.

"Declaracion?" he said, smiling down on the grotesque thing. "Well if so, my worthy ancestor in the flesh, we shall put you to good purpose."

We left the mummy in our rooms; there was no way to dispose of it—and Nikolai got into the box. I wrapped the windings round him and placed a pillow beneath his head. Then, having bored a number of holes in the case, which I rubbed with a pigment to make them appear as though they were the product of time, I put on the lid.

"How do you feel?" I asked.

"Well, but stuffy," came Nikolai's answer faintly from within the case. Then he called to me to raise the lid.

"For heaven's sake do not forget to lay by a goodly supply of food for me in your stateroom," he said. "As you may have observed, I am a great trencherman. Now shut her down."

He tested the air for half an hour and found it breathable. Then he emerged and we made our final dispositions.

On the following day I boarded the Hispaniola, sailing from Liverpool for Boston. The mummy was hoisted on board, and a little while afterward Nikolai came to life within my stateroom. The voyage across the Atlantic was uneventful, and, although my intimacy caused considerable talk among the stewards, nobody suspected that it contained a very much up-to-date passenger.

We arrived on Sunday. The case would be delivered on the following morning, Nikolai said, and the customs officers promised to hurry it through. I forgot what duty I paid; it was well worth it. On Monday night, about the hour of twelve, Nikolai was to emerge from the mummy case, select his statue and throw it down to me.

Then I remembered that the hour would be too early for the advent of the ash-barrel collector. I lit on a new plan. I would drive past the back of the house in sight of the watchman, in an automobile; I would pretend that the machine had broken down, and would stop in the street for repairs.

This plan I carried into effect. The banker was in the country, I had learned, and the house deserted. It would be the easiest matter to accomplish my scheme. Soon after midnight I drove up toward Essayan's house. I duly stopped the machine, uttered an exclamation of anger, descended, and burrowed into the ground beneath it. As I had anticipated, the watchman paused on his round.

"Broken down?" he inquired sympathetically.

"I'm not doing this for fun," I answered, with folged anger. He watched me for a while and then resumed his patrol of the house. The moment that he disappeared I sprang from under the machine, seized the blanket I had brought, and whistled twice the appointed signal. Then, looking up, I saw Nikolai's head appear from an upper window.

Nikolai motioned with his hands; I spread the blanket and braced myself to receive the weight of the statue. To my astonishment, however, I received, not what I had expected, but an oblate sphere, that hurtled heavily through the air and descended into the receptacle. I glanced at it hastily. It was the fore part of a female head—of course in marble.

I laid it down stupidly and glanced up again. Once more an object descended. This time it was a log—a marble leg, worthy of an Apollo. I caught it and hastened beneath the automobile again, concealing my treasures, just in time to hear the watchman's tramp as he came round the corner. I pretended to be busy with the machine. He hauled for a moment, glanced at me, and again retreated.

But why was Nikolai cutting up the statue piecemeal?

"Not to sell us as my own statue, what?" He led us back into the house. "Look," he said. "You shall be warmly welcomed, gentlemen."

The door that led to the museum had been secured with iron bars, each of which terminated in a padlock. Essayan showed us a series of electric wires.

"Thou communicate with the police department, the private watchman's office, my own room, and the fire department. I shall expect you soon—soon!"

"Some time this year," Nikolai answered. "Have you got your cargo of mummies yet, Mr. Essayan?"

"Next month I expect them," answered the banker. "Now shoo! Go away. You make me feel tired."

On the following Saturday Nikolai and I sailed for England. It was on shipboard that he unfolded his plan.

"We must anticipate those mummies," he said. "Now, Summers, to let in a light upon your brain. I intend to enter Essayan's house disguised as an Egyptian king."

"A mummy?" I asked, bewildered.

"Yes. Mummies can be procured easily in London. I shall simply remove the body, wrap myself in the spiced windings, enclosing a very modicum of papirus recounting the history of my undertaking, bore a neat breathing hole in the case, and

lating ourselves that we had shaken

U. S. SOLDIERS SHOT

MEXICAN REBELS FIRE ON CAVALRYMEN WHEN THEY CROSS BORDER.

GUINAGA TAKEN BY VILLA

Federal Cross Lines and Surrender to Major McNamee—300 Are Executed by Victorious General Without Court-Martial.

Naco, Ariz., Jan. 13.—Mexican rebels commanded by General Villa fired upon four troops of the Tenth United States cavalry while they were across the border on Sunday. Two of the cavalrymen were wounded and all four were arrested by the rebels and held until their immediate release was demanded by Captain Tompkins, commander of the border patrol here. The incident aroused intense feeling on both sides of the border and more trouble is looked for.

Presidio, Tex., Jan. 13.—The Mexican federal army with nine generals evacuated Ojinaga, Mexico, and the triumphant rebel forces under Gen. Francisco Villa occupied the village on Saturday.

Defeat of the federal army at this point marks the most important rebel victory of the present revolution. It leaves the rebels in possession practically of all the north of Mexico.

General Castro and General Mercado of the federal regulars saw that the assault was to be nothing less than a massacre. The federales had left only 50 rounds of ammunition for each man. Generals Castro and Mercado therefore gave the order to evacuate.

All the federal soldiers and their officers who could scramble to the American side did so. The others ran in all directions. Gen. Pascual Orozco, the commander of federal volunteers, who was threatened with summary execution by Villa, was the first to cross. It was believed he escaped into the Texas mountains.

One of the wild scenes in the moonlight while the hosts of rebels was pouring into Ojinaga and the federales were rushing out in disorder was more intensely pathetic than that of General Mercado himself commanding the federal garrison, who appeared at the river banks and informed an orderly of the United States army that he wished asylum in a foreign country. He was taken at once to Major McNamee, commanding the United States patrol, who had him pending orders from Brigadier General Bliss.

For five hours the sharp flashes of the rebel fire had been seen drawing closer to the federal entrenchments. The whole scene was bathed in a moonlight, partly obscured by dust and powder smoke. The country about Ojinaga is mostly desert, with little to sustain life. Without food the impoverished federales would be unable to proceed any great distance.

At midnight there reigned among the victorious rebels a scene of misery. Fires were built, such music as could be improvised was heard and crowds of the rebel soldiers, still grimy with the smoke of battle, surrounded General Villa.

The last scenes in the capture of Ojinaga by Francisco Villa's rebels were enacted on Sunday. Villa had taken more than 300 prisoners during the mad rush following evacuation of the fortress. Many captives were identified as volunteer members of the Orozco and Sotelo commands and every one of these was executed shortly after daybreak without the formality of court-martial.

City of Mexico, Jan. 13.—A plot to kidnap American Charge O'Shaughnessy and his wife by holding up a train was behind an attack of rebels on the Mexican railway, said a federal officer on Sunday. Information obtained by federal spies from rebels along the railway enabled the O'Shaughnessys to escape running into the danger. Huerta has furnished a sufficiently formidable escort to safeguard Mr. O'Shaughnessy in returning from Orizaba to Mexico City.

Possibility of the landing of British troops in Mexico was brought to the front on Sunday by the action of Sir Lionel Carden, British minister, after the American charge d'affaires, Nelson O'Shaughnessy had been picked up by the dynamiting of a train on the Mexican railway between Vera Cruz and this capital. Sir Lionel made personal representations to President Huerta and insisted on better policing of the railway, which is British property, at once.

David Laird Is Dead.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 13.—A prominent Canadian in the personage of Hon. David Laird, first lieutenant governor of the Northwest territories, is dead here. He was widely known as one of the "builders of the Dominion." Of four sons left one is Doctor Laird of Wisconsin university.

Sisis Off Rampilla Rooms.

Rome, Italy, Jan. 14.—The seals were removed from the apartment of the late Cardinal Rampolla in the presence of representatives of all parties interested in his estate. An inventory was taken of everything found.

Hundreds Killed by Lava.

Tokio, Jan. 14.—Sakurajima volcano in southern Japan is in violent eruption. Refugees declared that hundreds had been buried alive or suffocated by the volcano's fumes. A shower of ashes is falling at Kagoshima.

Tidal Wave Inundates Callao.

Lima, Peru, Jan. 14.—The seaport of Callao was inundated by a tidal wave, accompanied by an earthquake lasting 55 seconds. No loss of life is reported. The naval school at La Punta and hotels were flooded.

Cleveland Blast Hurts 20.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 14.—Twenty persons were injured and fifteen buildings badly damaged by an explosion of sewer gas in a telephone conduit. The explosion killed people in streets, stores and homes.

Whole Village Burns.

Venice, Italy, Jan. 14.—The entire village of Castel Guglielmi was destroyed by fire ignited through the overturning of a cook stove. The 3,000 inhabitants all escaped without personal injury.

Hunters Shoot 7,750 Deer.

Oregan, Me., Jan. 14.—During the open season on big game, 7,750 deer, 150 moose and 60 bears were killed in the state of Maine. Hunting and fishing licenses and fines netted the state \$60,000.

MEXICAN REFUGEES RECEIVE PROTECTION OF UNCLE SAM



First photograph received from Presidio, Tex., where refugees crossed the Rio Grande from Mexico after the battle at Ojinaga had raged for days and made it impossible for women and children to remain where there was neither food nor shelter. Two thousand refugees took shelter in this way, and sentries were placed on guard with orders to return fire should the Mexicans fire on the refugees, who had been disarmed.

TO JAIL OFFENDERS

STRIKERS IN RIOT

HOUSE BODY AMENDS SHERMAN LAW—JAIL TERM INCLUDED.

Interlocking Directorates Are Prohibited; Fixture of Prices to Consumers Barred.

DUSTED FROM TRINIDAD, COLO.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The subcommittee of the house judiciary committee on Friday completed a draft of the administration's anti-trust bill which is an amendment to the Sherman law. They acted on the theory that guilt is personal and that trust magnates shall be subjected to imprisonment as well as fined.

The bill consists of a number of separate measures. These will be introduced in the house after they have been submitted to President Wilson for his approval. The most important of the measures provides a penal punishment for corporation officers found guilty of a violation of the anti-trust laws.

Manufacturers will be forbidden to fix the ultimate prices to the consumer of the article manufactured. There are drastic provisions prohibiting price fixing in restraint of trade.

The bill requires that no restraint of trade shall be deemed reasonable. There also will be definition of what constitutes a restraint of trade and the "rule of reason" written into the Sherman law by the Supreme court of the United States will be set aside.

Interlocking directorates between banks and industrial corporations will be absolutely prohibited.

Railroads will be divorced from control or ownership of manufacturing or other establishments whose output is a commodity transported by the common carriers. In other words, no railroad may own or control a coal mine, steel manufacturing plant, or other large institution which put out commodities handled or used by the railroads.

"Mother" Jones left the train at the outskirts of Trinidad and later appeared at a local hotel. She was arrested by a detail of state troops, hurried out of the hotel, placed in an automobile and whirled through the streets with the cavalry escort galloping at full speed in front and behind the machine.

Calumet, Mich., Jan. 14.—A fire in the mine of the Cleveland Cliffs Iron company at Negauseen cost two men their lives. One of these was John Bebe, a pumpman. The other was Capt. John S. Barrett, who headed the first rescue crew in search of Bebe and lost his life in the dense smoke in drifts at the seventh level, where his Atlanta home in March, 1912. His ice summoned by telephone found him semi-conscious. In the hospital he accused his wife, Mrs. Daisy Ogle Grace, of the shooting. Mrs. Grace was found at the home of Grace's mother here and was arrested. Later in the same year she was tried on a charge of attempted murder and found not guilty. Soon after the trial Grace left her Atlanta home to live with her mother in Newnan.

New York, Jan. 10.—Gladys Drew, the actress, wife of Sidney Drew, the actor, died here. Mrs. Drew was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin. She was forty years old.

New York, Jan. 12.—Twenty-seven persons were hurt, three probably fatally, when the steam boiler of a riveting machine exploded under a partly completed structure in Long Island city.

New York, Jan. 12.—The schooner Thomas Winsmore was driven ashore near Sandy Hook. There are seven men on board. A gale is blowing and the vessel is likely to go to pieces.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—Federal Judge Landis was confined to his home on account of a severe cold, and the base of the United States government against the Chicago butter and egg board and the Eight hour of trade, in which violation of the antitrust law is charged, was postponed.

San Francisco, Jan. 13.—Richard Creer, a millionaire, was sentenced to five days in the county jail by a police judge for violation of the automobile speed laws.

JAP TROOPS LAND IN MEXICO

Soldiers to Guard Legation—U. S. Government Told of Move by O'Shaughnessy.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The Japanese landed an armed force from their battleship Idzumi on Friday for the protection of the mikado's legation at Mexico City. This government has been advised of the step by Charge d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy, but no explanation has been offered by the Japanese government.

Wm. Philipine Net Title.

Manila, N. Y., Jan. 13.—William M. Johnson of California won the final round of the lawn tennis championship of the Philippines, defeating Ella Fettell, also of California, by three sets to one. The score was 6-3, 5-7, 6-3, 6-3.

Cardinal Martinelli Falling.

Rome, Jan. 13.—The condition of Cardinal Sebastian Martinelli, prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, who has been ill for some time, became more serious. He may become a victim of cerebral anaemia.

Woman Judge Is a Bride.

Laporte, Ind., Jan. 12.—Mrs. Clara Hess, Indiana's only woman justice of the peace, was married at Wheaton, Ill., to William E. Anstelle, who two days ago was appointed chief of police of Laporte.

Maniac Menaces French President.

Paris, Jan. 12.—A maniac flourished a dagger and firing a revolver was arrested while trying to force his way into the residence of President Poincaré in Avenue Des Champs Elysées.

Woman Judge Is a Bride.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 10.—Andrew Carnegie recently reduced his fortune by \$10,000,000, it became known here, in making a gift of that amount to the Carnegie United Kingdom trust, in Dumbarton, Scotland.

Rail Men to Take Strike Vote.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 10.—George E. Weber, inventor of engine appliances and formerly president of a large manufacturing company, is dead at his home here of injuries received while at work on a gas engine.

Hunters Shoot 7,750 Deer.

Oregan, Me., Jan. 14.—During the open season on big game, 7,750 deer, 150 moose and 60 bears were killed in the state of Maine. Hunting and fishing licenses and fines netted the state \$60,000.

WANT STATE FAIR FOR MILWAUKEE

Delegates From Northern Wisconsin Will Meet.

TO HOLD MEETING IN ANTIGO

At Gathering January 29 and 30 the Annual Exhibition Will Be Discussed—Demand for Later September Date.

McGovern Fills Vacancies.

Governor McGovern announced the following appointments:

Dr. S. T. Clark of Waukesha as a member of the state board of medical examiners, to succeed Dr. Milton Rice of Milwaukee, resigned, for the term ending July 1, 1917.

Langlade County has started the movement and in the special convention called the purposes of the meeting are given as follows:

To consider the importance of terminating forever the question of a change in the location of the state fair by securing legislation that will place it permanently at Milwaukee.

To recommend to the state board of agriculture the fixing of a date for holding this fair late enough in September to give the northern counties a chance to exhibit fully matured products in accordance with the provisions of the act creating the state board and to arrange for representation at the meeting of the state board at Madison the first Tuesday of February.

To take concerted action for better representation in exhibits, in attendance and in support of the state fair.

The call says further:

The greatest of dairying states should have a state fair that is of commanding reputation throughout the country. The future growth of our state in population depends upon the peopling of our unoccupied lands with desirable farmers. The future demands more food to eat than is now being produced and the northern counties, with 10,000,000 acres of the best soil in the world, offer farm homes and prosperity to a quarter of a million families. Every forty acres will make a good living for an industrial family. To occupy the soil is no experiment. The state fair is an institution that is the key to desired publicity. When a million people each fall have the opportunity to look at the fruits of a season's labor as displayed at Milwaukee, the mere sight of the evidence of agricultural success cannot fail to bring to unoccupied acres the very family who needs the soil.

The second resolution directs the attorney general to transmit to the house his opinion as to the legality of the relations existing between the interlocking stock control of the New York Central over the Michigan Central Railroad company, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern company and the influence of this control upon railroad cost, service and rates.

The resolution, touching the New York Central system declares that "interlocking stock control confers all power which actually come from the interlocking directorates. Under the present system there is no honest competition between parallel railroad companies."

The only purpose of legislation

ASKS DATA ON ROADS

SOLON HITS N. Y. CENTRAL AND PENNSYLVANIA

Congressman Introduces Resolution in House That Demands Stock Investigation.

Washington, Jan. 13.—An attack upon two of the greatest railroad companies in the country, the New York Central and the Pennsylvania lines, was begun on behalf of the Progressives of the house by the introduction of resolutions by Representative Elmer E. Banks of Illinois.

The first resolution calls upon the interstate commerce commission to report to the house upon the interlocking stock control of the New York Central over the Michigan Central Railroad company, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern company and the influence of this control upon railroad cost, service and rates.

The second resolution directs the attorney general to transmit to the house his opinion as to the legality of the relations existing between the interlocking stock control of the New York Central over the Michigan Central Railroad company, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern company and the influence of this control upon railroad cost, service and rates.

The third resolution directs the attorney general to transmit to the house his opinion as to the legality of the relations existing between the interlocking stock control of the New York Central over the Michigan Central Railroad company, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern company and the influence of this control upon railroad cost, service and rates.

The fourth resolution directs the attorney general to transmit to the house his opinion as to the legality of the relations existing between the interlocking stock control of the New York Central over the Michigan Central Railroad company, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern company and the influence of this control upon railroad cost, service and rates.

The fifth resolution directs the attorney general to transmit to the house his opinion as to the legality of the relations existing between the interlocking stock control of the New York Central over the Michigan Central Railroad company, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern company and the influence of this control upon railroad cost, service and rates.

The sixth resolution directs the attorney general to transmit to the house his opinion as to the legality of the relations existing between the interlocking stock control of the New York Central over the Michigan Central Railroad company, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern company and the influence of this control upon railroad cost, service and rates.

The seventh resolution directs the attorney general to transmit to the house his opinion as to the legality of the relations existing between the interlocking stock control of the New York Central over the Michigan Central Railroad company, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern company and the influence of this control upon railroad cost, service and rates.

The eighth resolution directs the attorney general to transmit to the house his opinion as to the legality of the relations existing between the interlocking stock control of the New York Central over the Michigan Central Railroad company, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern company and the influence of this control upon railroad cost, service and rates.

The ninth resolution directs the attorney general to transmit to the house his opinion as to the legality of the relations existing between the interlocking stock control of the New York Central over the Michigan Central Railroad company, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern company and the influence of this control upon railroad cost, service and rates.

The tenth resolution directs the attorney general to transmit to the house his opinion as to the legality of the relations existing between the interlocking stock control of the New York Central over the Michigan Central Railroad company, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern company and the influence of this control upon railroad cost, service and rates.

The eleventh resolution directs the attorney general to transmit to the house his opinion as to the legality of the relations existing between the interlocking stock control of the New York Central over the Michigan Central Railroad company, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern company and the influence of this control upon railroad cost, service and rates.

The twelfth resolution directs the attorney general to transmit to the house his opinion as to the legality of the relations existing between the interlocking stock control of the New York Central over the Michigan Central Railroad company, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern company and the influence of this control upon railroad cost, service and rates.

The thirteenth resolution directs the attorney general to transmit to the house his opinion as to the legality of the relations existing between the interlocking stock control of the New York Central over the Michigan Central Railroad company, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern company and the influence of this control upon railroad cost, service and rates.

The fourteenth resolution directs the attorney general to transmit to the house his opinion as to the legality of the relations existing between the interlocking stock control of the New York Central over the Michigan Central Railroad company, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern company and the influence of this control upon railroad cost, service and rates.

The fifteenth resolution directs the attorney general to transmit to the house his opinion as to the legality of the relations existing between the interlocking stock control of the New York Central over the Michigan Central Railroad company, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern company and the influence of this control upon railroad cost, service and rates.

The sixteenth resolution directs the attorney general to transmit to the house his opinion as to the legality of the relations existing between the interlocking stock control of the New York Central over the Michigan Central

Grand Rapids Tribune

BY DRUMB & SUTOR.

Grand Rapids Wis., Jan. 21, 1914

Entered at the Post Office at Grand Rapids
Wisconsin, as Second Class
Mail Matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Month \$1.00
Six Months75
Three Months50

Advertising Rates.—For display matter,
a charge of 15 cents per inch charged.
The columns of the Tribune are 24 inches
long, making a one column advertisement
cost \$2.88 for one month's time. All local
section rates are the same. All local re-
serves and all forms of news, resolutions of
respect, and all notices of entertainments
where an admission fee is charged will be
charged at 5 cents per line.

Correspondents are requested to write on
one side of the paper only, and to sign
their names to communications. It does
not matter if you write even when you sign.
Please print names, anyway, as it will not be pub-
lished.

\$81,534,980.50

The following figures have been
compiled from the official record of
Wisconsin and show the expenditures
and appropriations for the two years
period for the years 1914 and 1915:

Using the federal census of 1910
as a basis and figuring the ratio of
increase upon that basis, the total
population of Wisconsin does not exceed
2,427,314. Substracting the
infant or non-adult population, the
present adult population of the state
is 1,399,047. The total male adult
population is 699,524.

The total expenses of state government
in Wisconsin will be in excess of
\$31,559,940 for the two years
1914-15.

Divided on the basis of per capita
population, the cost of government
is as follows:

For each man, woman and child in
the state this mean an annual tax of
5.50.

For each adult man and woman
it means an annual tax of \$11.37.

For each adult man the state it
means an annual tax of \$22.30.

The cost of commissions in Wis-
consin is relation to the total expense
of government, is considerable. The
appropriations are made for a period
show what some of the commissions
of two years and the following figures
are costing.

Highway Commission \$3,140,000
Industrial Commission 240,000
Tax Commission 397,000
Railroad Commission 366,000
Dairy & Food Commission 167,000
Fisheries Commission 118,000

Adding the cost of the Board of
Public Affairs as a proper charge against
the executive department the expenses of the executive department
are as follows:

Executive Department \$ 57,000
Board of Public Affairs 120,000
Attorney General's Office 63,000

Secretary of State's Office 219,686
State Treasurer's Office 48,000
Supreme Court 126,924
Supt. of Public Property 323,220
Fish and Game Commission 285,500

The appropriations for the University
of Wisconsin are \$4,919,170.

In many cases the appropriations
are not for specific amounts but carry
"sufficient amounts" for stated
purposes and in such cases, the amount given are taken from the ex-
penditures of the previous year for
like purposes.

The appropriations for the state of
Wisconsin for the years 1914-15 to-
gether with expenditures may be sum-
marized as follows:

University of Wisconsin \$ 4,919,170.00
Normal Schools 2,644,606.00
Other Educational Activities 6,611,724.31

Penal and Charitable Institutes 5,394,672.27

Health 633,150.00

Highways 3,822,500.00

Parks 12,300.00

Governmental 7,283,932.43

Aid Associations 117,750.00

Refunds 11,365,58

Incidental 103,500.00

Total \$31,559,880.50

NOTE.—The above figures were ob-
tained by a competent actuary. If
there is any mistake the item should
be for a larger amount—not less.

HARRY W. BOLENS,

Port Washington, Wis., Jan. 15, 1914.

TALK IT OVER.

Now is the time to talk this tax
matter over, and haul it over and
overhaul it, to analyze it and turn it
over and over again so as to familiarize
ourselves with it and thoroughly
understand the outrage perpetrated
upon us by the most contemptuous
crew of political exploiters that ever
gained power or place in this state.

Let us inform ourselves that when
the spell binders come again, to peddle
out their dope about "modern
ideas of government" and otherwise
attempt a justification of their high
taxes, we can give them the ha! ha!

So that McGovern could say there
was no state tax to be paid in 1912 he
omitted the necessary—then pending
state tax, which is now added to the
present outrageous tax levy of this year (1913). The campaign was
on then and to save himself from de-
feat he resorted to this trick which
was close to criminal and which we
are deeply paying for now.

The only thing left for the tax
payer to do is to go to the polls and
vote, when election day comes
around, and clean out and clean up
this nest of political iniquity. Elect
a Democratic governor—a Democratic
Assembly and Senate and a Democratic
United States Senator. That's what
we do if we really want to put a stop
to this unbearable and insufferable
mismanagement and incompetency.—
Merrill News.

Don't Like the Prospect.

The democrats of Wausau are enter-
ting a vigorous protest against the
appointment of Thomas H. Ryan
as postmaster in that city. Mr. Ryan
recently moved from Merrill to Wausau,
and some are mean enough to claim that the move was made with
the prospect of receiving the appointment.
Wausau democrats are of the
opinion that there are plenty of old
residents there who are more entitled
to the appointment, and they are pro-
bably right.

W. Melvin Ruckle, M. D.

PRACTICE LIMITED TO—

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Glasses fitted Correctly. Eye and Ear
Surgeon, Riverton Hospital. Office
in Wood County Bank Building. Tel-
ephone No. 264.

TAXES! TAXES!

(Madison Journal)

Get your notice yesterday showing
the amount of your taxes? Waan't
it—

Paralyzing?

Dumbfounding?

Here is the first reflex sensation
from that \$37,000,000 appropriated
by the last legislature. What a riot!
What revelry, what dissoluteness,
what the hard-earned money of the
people! The rise seems universal.

Taxes!

They are all the talk on the
streets. Nothing else counts. The
increase is from a few dollars to
each individual to hundreds.

A widow who lives in her humble
home and rents three poor little
houses on the same lot paid \$80 odd
last year in taxes, this year \$134.
She is not netting, that poor widow,
a cent on her investment!

Another home owner living else-
where in the city, paid \$102 on his
homestead last year. This year the
levy is \$250—an increase of \$168, or
more than 33 per cent. Still further,
the non-resident who lets his
land is a home on which the
tax last year was \$426. This year it
is \$58—an inflation of \$132. This
increase alone actually is more than
the total tax on the place ten years

ago!

What do you think of that?
Another citizen whose increase
was heavy last year, pays only an
additional \$15 this year, and is holding
his breath lest an awful mistake
has been made and he is mulcted
still further.

"My raise is 30 per cent," exclaims
"I said another, "paid \$5,000
two or three years ago for a place
that is now assessed at \$6,000, and
can't sell for anywhere near that a-
mount. The assessor, the city, or
the state may gladly take it at less
than the assessment."

"I have a lot, assessed at \$1,600,"
said another. "That's more than I
paid for it seven years ago and more
than I can sell it for today, and I
have been paying taxes throughout
these seven years."

Such the street talk.

"Farmers, too, are in insurrection.
Their burdens have been increased
enormously, not so heavily as those
of the city folk, yet enough to cause
consternation. No such scandal ever
has been known in this state. No
such excitement has prevailed since
the days of the civil war. A politi-
cal revolution simply is inevitable.
The party responsible for the as-
tonishing situation is doomed. Voters
will no longer stand this insufferable
oppression."

Mark the prophecy.

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY

RIGHTS IN A STREET.

A great many persons have the
idea that a city or other municipali-
ty has the absolute control of a
highway or street. In other words,
that the municipality is the absolute
owner in fee of such property. This
is not the fact. The municipality
simply has an easement, that is, the
right to use the highway for street
or highway purposes. It simply
means that the city can do such work
on such street and construct such
means of travel thereon as will take
care of the traffic on the street and
also the right to control and regulate
the use of the street for other public
purposes such as water-mains, etc.

The appropriations for the University
of Wisconsin are \$4,919,170.

In many cases the appropriations
are not for specific amounts but carry
"sufficient amounts" for stated
purposes and in such cases, the amount given are taken from the ex-
penditures of the previous year for
like purposes.

The appropriations for the state of
Wisconsin for the years 1914-15 to-
gether with expenditures may be sum-
marized as follows:

University of Wisconsin \$ 4,919,170.00

Normal Schools 2,644,606.00

Other Educational Activities 6,611,724.31

Penal and Charitable Institutes 5,394,672.27

Health 633,150.00

Highways 3,822,500.00

Parks 12,300.00

Governmental 7,283,932.43

Aid Associations 117,750.00

Refunds 11,365,58

Incidental 103,500.00

Total \$31,559,880.50

NOTE.—The above figures were ob-
tained by a competent actuary. If
there is any mistake the item should
be for a larger amount—not less.

HARRY W. BOLENS,

Port Washington, Wis., Jan. 15, 1914.

TALK IT OVER.

Now is the time to talk this tax
matter over, and haul it over and
overhaul it, to analyze it and turn it
over and over again so as to familiarize
ourselves with it and thoroughly
understand the outrage perpetrated
upon us by the most contemptuous
crew of political exploiters that ever
gained power or place in this state.

Let us inform ourselves that when
the spell binders come again, to peddle
out their dope about "modern
ideas of government" and otherwise
attempt a justification of their high
taxes, we can give them the ha! ha!

So that McGovern could say there
was no state tax to be paid in 1912 he
omitted the necessary—then pending
state tax, which is now added to the
present outrageous tax levy of this year (1913). The campaign was
on then and to save himself from de-
feat he resorted to this trick which
was close to criminal and which we
are deeply paying for now.

The only thing left for the tax
payer to do is to go to the polls and
vote, when election day comes
around, and clean out and clean up
this nest of political iniquity. Elect
a Democratic governor—a Democratic
Assembly and Senate and a Democratic
United States Senator. That's what
we do if we really want to put a stop
to this unbearable and insufferable
mismanagement and incompetency.—
Merrill News.

SIGEL

Eric Newman spent the latter part
of the week at his home in Grand
Rapids.

Simon Wurland, Eric Borg, and
John Granger attended the Insti-
tute held at the Training school at
Grand Rapids on Wednesday and
Thursday.

Young peoples meeting will be held
at the Ernest Lindquist home on
Thursday night, Jan. 29. All are
invited.

Miss Alida Lindström is employed
at the Rev. Nording home at Grand
Rapids.

David Anderson and Simon Ny-
ström, who are employed at Sherry,
were Sunday guests at their homes
hero.

Ladies aid society will meet with
Mrs. Ben Peterson on Wednesday
afternoon.

Ernest Anderson was a caller at
the Rapids on Sunday.

SOUTH ARPIN

Louis Strack is hauling stone for
a new barn.

The stockholders of the Fairview
Dairy Association's cheese factory
held a meeting Saturday evening at
which they sold the factory to Dick
Tiploma. Consideration \$2100.

A number from here attended the
dance in Vesper Saturday night.

William Buchanan was seen on
these streets one day last week.

HOW TO DO IT.

(From Farm, Stock and Home.)

Some day, and the sooner the better,
the Northwest must deal frankly
with its question of vacant lands
held by speculators. This is a matter
which concerns the city even more
largely than it does the country.

Misses Iona Ratelle and Beatrice
Miles went to the Rapids Friday and
visited until Sunday noon.

Mrs. N. G. Ratelle is able to be
around the house after a two weeks'
illness with La Grippe.

Mrs. Gen. Elliott was shopping in
your city Monday.

Nick Ratelle, W. J. Clark and Aug-
ust Jacoby, school board of District No.
1, attended the Convention in your
city Wednesday and Thursday.

W. J. Clark had the misfortune
to sprain his back Friday.

Willie and Harold Clark of Mill-
dore were guests of their parents
here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Livernash
are rejoicing over the arrival of
a baby girl born Sunday night, Jan-
uary 18th.

Mrs. Edmond came down Saturday
and is visiting her daughter Mrs.
E. Livernash.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Livernash
are rejoicing over the arrival of
a baby girl born Sunday night, Jan-
uary 18th.

U.S. SOLDIERS SHOT

MEXICAN REBELS FIRE ON CAVALRYMEN WHEN THEY CROSS BORDER.

OMIAGA TAKEN BY VILLA

Federal Cross Line and Surrender to Major McNamee—300 Are Executed by Victorious General Without Court-Martial.

Naco, Ariz., Jan. 13.—Mexican rebels commanded by General Villa fired upon four troops of the Tenth United States cavalry while they were across the border on Sunday. Two of the cavalrymen were wounded and all four were arrested by the rebels and held until their immediate release was demanded by Captain Tompkins, commander of the border patrol here. The incident aroused intense feeling on both sides of the border and more trouble is looked for.

Presidio, Tex., Jan. 13.—The Mexican federal army with its nine general officers evacuated Ojinaga, Mexico, and the triumphant rebel forces under Gen. Francisco Villa occupied the village on Saturday.

Defeat of the federal army at this point marks the most important rebel victory of the present revolution. It leaves the rebels in possession practically of all the north of Mexico.

General Castro and General Mercado of the federal regulars saw that the assault was to be nothing less than a massacre. The federales had left only 50 rounds of ammunition for each man. Generals Castro and Mercado therefore gave the order to evacuate.

All the federal soldiers and their officers who could scramble to the American side did so. The others ran in all directions. Gen. Pascual Orozco, the commander of federal volunteers, who was threatened with summary execution by Villa, was the first to cross. It was believed he escaped into the Texas mountains.

None of the weird scenes in the moonlight while the hordes of rebels was pouring into Ojinaga and the federales were rushing out in disorder was more intensely pathetic than that of General Mercado, himself, commander of the federal garrison, who appeared at the river banks and informed an orderly of the United States army that he wished asylum in a foreign country. He was taken at once to Major McNamee, commanding the United States patrol, who held him pending orders from Brigadier General Bliss.

For five hours the sharp flashes of the rebel fire had been seen drawing closer to the federal entrenchments. The whole scene was bathed in a moonlight, partly obscured by dust and powder smoke. The county about Ojinaga is mostly desert, with little to sustain life. Without food the invader would have been unable to proceed any great distance.

At midnight there reigned among the victorious rebels a scene of merriment. Fires were built, such music as could be improvised was heard and crowds of the rebel soldiers, still grimy with the smoke of battle, surrounded General Villa.

The last scenes in the capture of Ojinaga by Francisco Villa's rebels were enacted on Sunday. Villa had taken more than 300 prisoners during the mass rush following evacuation of the fortress. Many captives were identified as volunteer members of the Orozco and Salazar commands and every one of these was executed shortly after daybreak without the formal court-martial.

City of Mexico, Jan. 13.—A plot to kidnap American Charge O'Shaughnessy and his wife by holding up a train was behind an attack of rebels on the Mexican railway, said a federal officer on Sunday. Information obtained by federal spies from rebels along the railway enabled the O'Shaughnessys to escape running into the danger. Huerta has furnished a sufficiently formidable escort to safeguard Mr. O'Shaughnessy in returning from Orizaba to Mexico City.

Possibility of the landing of British troops in Mexico was brought to the front on Sunday by the action of Sir Lionel Carden, British minister, after the American charge d'affaires, Nelson O'Shaughnessy had been tied up by the dynamiting of a train on the Mexican railway between Vera Cruz and this capital. Sir Lionel made personal representations to President Huerta and insisted on better policing of the railway, which is British property, at once.

David Laird is Dead.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 13.—A prominent Canadian in the personage of Hon. David Laird, first lieutenant governor of the Northwest territories, is dead here. He was widely known as one of the "builders of the Dominion." Of four sons left one is Doctor Laird of Wisconsin university.

Seals Off Rampolla Rooms.

Rome, Italy, Jan. 14.—The seals were removed from the apartment of the late Cardinal Rampolla in the presence of representatives of all parties interested in his estate. An inventory was taken of everything found.

Hundreds Killed by Lava.

Tokio, Jan. 14.—Sakura-Jima is in violent eruption. Refugees declared that hundreds had been buried alive or suffocated by the volcano's fumes. A shower of ashes is falling at Kagoshima.

Tidal Wave Inundates Callao.

Lima, Peru, Jan. 14.—The seaport of Callao was inundated by a tidal wave, accompanied by an earthquake, lasting 50 seconds. No loss of life is reported. The naval school at La Punta and hotels were flooded.

Cleveland Blast Hurts 20.

Cleveland, Oh., Jan. 14.—Twenty persons were injured and fifteen buildings badly damaged by an explosion of sewer gas in a telephone conduit. The explosion felled people in streets, stores and homes.

Whole Village Burns.

Venice, Italy, Jan. 14.—The entire village of Castel Guglioni was destroyed by fire ignited through the overturning of a cook stove. The 3,000 inhabitants all escaped without personal injury.

Hunters Shoot 7,750 Deer.

Osage City, Kan., Jan. 10.—W. P. McGrath, a well-to-do farmer, shot and instantly killed his wife in their home and then attempted to commit suicide. Mrs. McGrath had announced her intention of suing for divorce.

MEXICAN REFUGEES RECEIVE PROTECTION OF UNCLE SAM

First photograph received from Presidio, Tex., where refugees crossed the Rio Grande from Mexico after the battle at Ojinaga had raged for days and made it impossible for women and children to remain where there was no other food or shelter. Two thousand refugees took shelter in this way, and sentries were placed on guard, with orders to return fire should the Mexicans fire on the refugees, who had been disarmed.

TO JAIL OFFENDERS**STRIKERS IN RIOT**

HOUSE BODY AMENDS SHERMAN LAW—JAIL TERM INCLUDED.

CAVALRY CHARGES MINERS FOLLOWING DEPORTING OF "MOTHER" JONES.

Interlocking Directorates Are Prohibited; Fixture of Prices to Consumers Barred.

DUSTED FROM TRINIDAD, COLO.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The subcommittee of the house judiciary committee on Friday completed a draft of the administration's anti-trust bill which is an amendment to the Sherman law. They acted on the theory that guilt is personal and that trust magnates shall be subjected to imprisonment as well as fined.

The bill consists of a number of separate measures. These will be introduced in the house after they have been submitted to President Wilson for his approval. The most important of the measures provides a penal punishment for corporation officers found guilty of a violation of the anti-trust laws.

Manufacturers will be forbidden to fix the ultimate prices to the consumer of the article manufactured. There are drastic provisions prohibiting price fixing in restraint of trade.

The bill requires that no restraint of trade shall be deemed reasonable. There also will be definition of what constitutes a restraint of trade and the "rule of reason" written into the Sherman law by the Supreme court of the United States will be set aside.

Interlocking directorates between banks and industrial corporations will be absolutely prohibited.

Railroads will be divorced from control or ownership of manufacturing or other establishments whose output is a commodity transported by the common carriers. In other words, no railroad may own or control a coal mine, steel manufacturing plant, or other industries which put out commodities handled or used by the railroads.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES

New York, Jan. 10.—Gladys Drew, the actress, wife of Sidney Drew, the actor, died here. Mrs. Drew was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McKee Franklin. She was forty years old.

New York, Jan. 12.—Twenty-seven persons were hurt, three probably fatally, when the steam boiler of a riveting machine exploded under a partly completed structure in Long Island city.

New York, Jan. 13.—The schooner Thomas Winsmore was driven ashore near Sandy Hook. There are seven men on board. A gale is blowing and the vessel is likely to go to pieces.

Chicago, Jan. 13.—Federal Judge Landis was confined to his home on account of a severe cold, and the case of the United States government against the Chicago butter and egg board and the Elgin board of trade in which a violation of the anti-trust law is charged, was postponed.

San Francisco, Jan. 13.—Richard Greer, a millionaire, was sentenced to five days in the county jail by a police judge for violation of the automobile speed laws.

JAP TROOPS LAND IN MEXICO

Soldiers to Guard Legation—U. S. Government Told of Move by O'Shaughnessy.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The Japanese landed an armed force from their bat-tledriven cruiser Idzuma on Friday for the protection of the mikado's legation at Mexico City. This government had been advised of the step by Charge d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy, but no explanation has been offered by the Japanese government.

Resident Philippe Net Title.

Manila, Jan. 12.—William M. Johnston of California won the final round of the lawn tennis championship of the Philippines, defeating Ella Foltrell, also of California, by three sets to one. The score was 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

Cardinal Martinielli Falling.

Rome, Jan. 13.—The condition of Cardinal Sebastian Martinielli, prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, who has been ill for some time, became more serious. He may become a victim of cerebral anæmia.

Woman Judge is a Bride.

Laporte, Ind., Jan. 12.—Mrs. Clara Hess, Indiana's only woman justice of the peace, was married at Wheaton, Ill., to William E. Anstels, who two days ago was appointed chief of police of Laporte.

Manic Menace French President.

Paris, Jan. 12.—A maniac flourishing a dagger and firing a revolver, was arrested while trying to force his way into the residence of President Poincaré in Avenue Des Champs Elysées.

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Where the Calculator Scores

The test of traction requires that whenever a lightning calculator tells how many seconds there were in the life of Methuselah some one must shout: "Wrong!" You've muffed it this time. I've figured out the whole thing. Whereupon the lightning calculator receives an armful of papers, glances at the first few sheets, looks up, grins and chuckles: "Just as I thought. You've forgotten the leap years."

Have a Purpose.

The first great rule is that we must do something—that life must have a purpose and an aim—that work should be not merely accidental and spasmodic but steady and continuous. Pleasure is a jewel which will only retain its lustre when it is the setting of work; and a quiet life is one of the worst of pains, though the islands of leisure that stud a crowded, well-occupied life may be among the things to which we look back with the greatest delight.—Lecky.

MADISON STUDENTS IN PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST

Madison, Wisconsin, Jan. 14, 1913.

Dear Editor:

You will be interested to know that thirteen students in the College of Agriculture are participating in a prize essay contest arranged by the American Swine Herd of Chicago and the American Poland China Record, one of the leading swine record associations of the world.

Following is a list of the students who have submitted essays in the contest:

Sidney G. Rubino, Kalsipel, Montana.

W. B. Nevins, Madison, Wisconsin.

John G. Payton, Green Lake, Wisconsin.

George S. Bulkley, Libertyville, Illinois.

Herbert E. Nelson, Corliss, Wisconsin.

Earl Hutchinson, Madison, Wisconsin.

W. E. Rasmussen, Hammond, Wisconsin.

T. P. Harney, Marshfield, Wisconsin.

R. B. Gunn, Auburndale, Wisconsin.

George F. Baumelster, Boscobel, Wisconsin.

Martin H. Knutson, Ridgeway, Wisconsin.

Lewis E. Schriber, Baraboo, Wisconsin.

James H. Murphy, Keweenaw, Wisconsin.

It is expected that students from ten of the agricultural colleges will compete for cash prizes amounting at each institute to \$50.00. The prize fund will be divided into four rewards. The first prize article from each competing school will be eligible in the competition for three grand prizes amounting in all to \$100.00.

Very truly yours,

A. W. Hopkins, Agricultural Editor.

The Massacre of the Innocents.

(by Thos. J. Taylor.)

Six days red Carnage reigned; stained.

Six days the Bay State griebe, new.

Lay crimson dight;

Six days sun, far soothng, shed

Dull rays on wounded, dying, dead;

Six days the inoffensive bled—

O piteous sight!

A thousand hunters bold

Their sanguinary tales have told;

Nor spared their breath!

Told how the deer, sore hurt, had run

The race despairing, till, by gun,

Or club, and reeking knife undone,

It died the death.

By treachery beguiled,

A thousand creatures, scarcely wild,

Have paid the due;

Too late they learned—oh, cruel-

wise!

Our seeming friendship only lies;

Too long bent almost trusting eyes

On man untrue.

'Tis done; sweet Peace resumes:

And now afar in covert glooms,

Where none may see,

Unnumbed stricken creatures lie

In pain—in grievous pain—to die

(Man's lust of sport to satisfy)

In misery.

Help Out the Local Reporter.

We presume there was never a newspaper in any locality that gave all the local happenings. It is often that someone comes or goes that the reporter does not see. It happens that the family is missed several times. They get the impression that the editor does not care to mention them. This is a mistake. In most country towns the local work is the hardest work connected with the newspaper. A man may be a good editorial writer, but a flat failure in the local field and vice versa. Editorial material is obtained by study, by reading newspapers, sometimes by using scissors. Personal and local happenings can't be read and clipped from other papers, not by a jugful. It makes physical as well as mental exertion to get out ten columns of local news in a town of this size. Most people take a local paper to get the local happenings. Don't be afraid to tell the editor or reporter that you have friends visiting you. There are lots of people who are interested in your friends. You owe it as a duty to them to let your friends know of their doings. Perhaps you think the paper shows partiality, but just see if the paper doesn't treat you right if you give it a chance.—Exchange.

The road is then shaped, crowned, and ditched, in the usual manner with a road machine. This should be done when the surface is soft, yet still enough to pack under a roller or the traffic. Wide shoulders should be provided on both sides of the road, and culverts or cross drains should be provided wherever water flows across the road, for it is exceedingly important that the "sand on clay" roads be well drained.

After the clay on sand, or the sand on clay, road is completed, it should be carefully maintained until the surface becomes firm and smooth. The construction of this type of road is by no means a quick operation. If soft, sticky places appear, more sand should be added, and if loose, sandy places are found, more clay is needed. It is just as important to attend to these small details as to any other part of the work, for if they are neglected, the road is liable to fail.

It requires approximately 1 cubic yard of clay to make out an one-half running yards of road 22 feet in length about 175 cubic yards to the mile. From three-fourths to 1 cubic yard will make a load for two horses on a dry clay road.

The cost of the road will therefore depend largely upon the distance the material is hauled, the average being from \$500 to \$1,000 per mile. A road built under the direction of the Office of Public Roads at Gainesville, Florida, one mile long, 14 ft. wide, and having 9 inches of sand-clay surface, cost \$85 per mile, or ten cents per square yard. Another sand-clay road built by the Office at Tallahassee, Florida, 10 ft. wide, 7 inches thick, cost \$40 per mile, or about five cents per square yard.

Immigration and Emigration.

Starting disclosures are revealed in the Canadian press concerning recent reports credited to the U. S. Commissioner of Immigration, Montreal, and the Hon. J. W. Roche, Canadian Minister of the Interior, showing that during the year ending June 30, 1913, 143,575 people left the Dominion of Canada to take up homes in the United States, while during the year ending March 31, 1913, 139,009 Americans emigrated to Canada.

The following table shows the situation for the past six years:

Canada United States to to

Year United States Canada

1907-8..... 58,826 58,812

1908-9..... 84,564 55,832

1909-10..... 94,496 103,789

1910-11..... 105,512 121,451

1911-12..... 107,934 133,710

1912-13..... 143,578 139,009

594,919 616,112

The number of Americans who have returned to the States after living for a period in Canada is reported as follows:

1909-10..... 22,832

1910-11..... 31,432

1911-12..... 38,317

1912-13..... 54,497

High freight rates and interest charges, increased cost of protected implements, food, clothing, lumber and other necessities coupled with frequent low prices for grain apparently convinced many that farming pays best, "back home."

B. G. Packer, Wisconsin Immigration Commissioner.

Fly Holds Up Texas Train.

Waco, Tex.—One fly, the other night delayed a passenger train, caused the arrest of a Pullman porter and the avowed intentions of at least six passengers to sue the railroad company for damages. "A southbound train due in Waco at 8 p. m. found the Pullman car, which it nightly picks up here, locked, the porter missing, and angry passengers exacting the company.

A hurried investigation showed that the porter had before had asked for a cup of coffee at a nearby restaurant, had found a fly in it, had started a row with the proprietor, and had been locked up, for disturbing the peace, leaving his car neglected.

Legal blanks for sale at this office.

BACK OF THE FARM.

Although the procession keeps up a good following to the cities, there is steady and growing sentiment which looks to the farm as the future home of many young men, who are struggling to maintain a precarious existence in the large cities.

It is a good omen. The outlook on the farm was never more promising. The prices of crops are generally satisfactory. The management of the farm is becoming more and more a scientific matter. Many progressive young men are making a study of the productiveness of soils and their adaptability.

All these things point the way to better conditions. The time was, and is not many years ago at that, when farm products were sold at low prices. The farmer worked hard and when the year's reckoning was made there was a debtor balance. It was not encouraging. Naturally the drift was to the cities. A living was guaranteed there, and there was an absence of annoyance for fear that both ends would not meet at the conclusion of the season.

This condition does not exist today. Prices are good for practically all the products of the farm. A better knowledge of farm needs and conditions is apparent. Strikes and lay-offs, so frequently existing in the cities, are quite unknown on the farm.

Agricultural journals are subscribed for and read with intelligent interest. And the younger generation, especially, is acquiring some scientific preparation which will make the future farmer a real acquisition to the movement.

While statistics do not support any great return to the farm, the farm sentiment is certainly pointing in that direction. And that will ultimately lead to the desired end. And when intelligent interest is aroused the rest will be comparatively easy.

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We presume there was never a newspaper in any locality that gave all the local happenings. It is often that someone comes or goes that the reporter does not see. It happens that the family is missed several times. They get the impression that the editor does not care to mention them. This is a mistake. In most country towns the local work is the hardest work connected with the newspaper. A man may be a good editorial writer, but a flat failure in the local field and vice versa.

Editorial material is obtained by study, by reading newspapers, sometimes by using scissors. Personals and local happenings can't be read and clipped from other papers, not by a jugful. It makes physical as well as mental exertion to get out ten columns of local news in a town of this size. Most people take a local paper to get the local happenings.

Don't be afraid to tell the editor or reporter that you have friends visiting you. There are lots of people who are interested in your friends. You owe it as a duty to them to let your friends know of their doings. Perhaps you think the paper shows partiality, but just see if the paper doesn't treat you right if you give it a chance.—Exchange.

The road is then shaped, crowned, and ditched, in the usual manner with a road machine. This should be done when the surface is soft, yet still enough to pack under a roller or the traffic. Wide shoulders should be provided on both sides of the road, and culverts or cross drains should be provided wherever water flows across the road, for it is exceedingly important that the "sand on clay" roads be well drained.

After the clay on sand, or the sand on clay, road is completed, it should be carefully maintained until the surface becomes firm and smooth. The construction of this type of road is by no means a quick operation. If soft, sticky places appear, more sand should be added, and if loose, sandy places are found, more clay is needed. It is just as important to attend to these small details as to any other part of the work, for if they are neglected, the road is liable to fail.

It requires approximately 1 cubic yard of clay to make out an one-half running yards of road 22 feet in length about 175 cubic yards to the mile. From three-fourths to 1 cubic yard will make a load for two horses on a dry clay road.

The cost of the road will therefore depend largely upon the distance the material is hauled, the average being from \$500 to \$1,000 per mile. A road built under the direction of the Office of Public Roads at Gainesville, Florida, one mile long, 14 ft. wide, and having 9 inches of sand-clay surface, cost \$85 per mile, or ten cents per square yard. Another sand-clay road built by the Office at Tallahassee, Florida, 10 ft. wide, 7 inches thick, cost \$40 per mile, or about five cents per square yard.

Immigration and Emigration.

Starting disclosures are revealed in the Canadian press concerning recent reports credited to the U. S. Commissioner of Immigration, Montreal, and the Hon. J. W. Roche, Canadian Minister of the Interior, showing that during the year ending June 30, 1913, 143,575 people left the Dominion of Canada to take up homes in the United States, while during the year ending March 31, 1913, 139,009 Americans emigrated to Canada.

The following table shows the situation for the past six years:

Canada United States to to

Year United States Canada

1907-8..... 58,826 58,812

1908-9..... 84,564 55,832

1909-10..... 94,496 103,789

1910-11..... 105,512 121,451

1911-12..... 107,934 133,710

1912-13..... 143,578 139,009

594,919 616,112

The number of Americans who have returned to the States after living for a period in Canada is reported as follows:

1909-10..... 22,832

1910-11..... 31,432

1911-12..... 38,317

1912-13..... 54,497

High freight rates and interest charges, increased cost of protected implements, food, clothing, lumber and other necessities coupled with frequent low prices for grain apparently convinced many that farming pays best, "back home."

B. G. Packer, Wisconsin Immigration Commissioner.

Fly Holds Up Texas Train.

Waco, Tex.—One fly, the other night delayed a passenger train, caused the arrest of a Pullman porter and the avowed intentions of at least six passengers to sue the railroad company for damages. "A southbound train due in Waco at 8 p. m. found the Pullman car, which it nightly picks up here, locked, the porter missing, and angry passengers exacting the company.

A hurried investigation showed that the porter had before had asked for a cup of coffee at a nearby restaurant, had found a fly in it, had started a row with the proprietor, and had been locked up, for disturbing the peace, leaving his car neglected.

Legal blanks for sale at this office.

SAND & CLAY ROADS.

HOW TO WORK THEM.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 10.—There are at present about 20,000 miles of sand roads in the United States, according to the office of public roads of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The time to work the roads is in the spring, when the soil is damp. If the working of the roads is deferred until late in summer when they are dry, they are not only much more difficult to put into proper shape but the cost of repair is greater than if they were worked early in the spring.

Previous to 1894 comparatively little, if any, of these roads existed. The popularity of this type of road is due to the fact that it is cheap, comparatively firm and durable, easy to construct and repair, and that the materials out of which it is built are plentiful in many sections of the country.

Morland's Fox Farm.
Henry Moreland, famous Bayfield county "fox farm" and the owner of the foxes valued at nearly \$75,000 says that raising the animals is a fine art. Mr. Moreland was in the city Tuesday from his fox farm near Iron River.

"After seven years in the business, during which time I lost thousands of dollars, and at times was almost bankrupt, I have just learned the proper way to raise foxes." The Iron River man said he lost 24 foxes because of improper handling, sold a black fox for \$1,000, which is valued at more than \$10,000, and made other mistakes.

"Only in the past year have I been able to successfully raise foxes. Previous to that I lost 24 pups. I learned from another Wisconsin breeder the proper method of raising foxes and now am able to breed and develop the young ones without loss."

Mr. Moreland has one of three fox farms in Wisconsin and one of a small number scattered about the United States and Canada. There is an excellent market for fox skins and furbulous sums frequently are paid for them. The recent sale of a fox farm on Prince Edward's Isle involved a purchase price of \$600,000. Black foxes are valued at \$10,000 to \$30,000.

"Mr. Moreland has two pairs of black foxes; he values them at \$20,000 a pair. Three kinds of foxes, the black, silver gray and half breeds, are raised at the Iron River ranch.

"Wild foxes must have proper care and must not be bothered," he said. "They are timid and sensitive to unusual noises. If another fox is raising young ones and there is the sound of a dog barking or human voices she will instinctively grab the 'pups' in her mouth to shield them and often they are killed in this way."—Superior Telegram.

Mrs. Carl Boelke Dies Suddenly.

Pittsville Record: — Mrs. Carl Boelke died at the home of her son Alvin Boelke north of the city about seven miles Sunday of apoplexy, at the age of 63 years, 8 months and 4 days.

Funeral services were said by Rev. Tomb, of the German Lutheran church at Marshfield at the house at 2 p. m., and interment was made at Mount cemetery in this city yesterday.

It was the sad duty of the Record not over six months ago to chronicle the death of her husband, Carl Boelke, who had reached a ripe old age of usefulness, and the wife of his bosom did not wait long before joining him in that Eternal Beyond.

Fashion Frills.
Pockets for women is the newest slogan. Surely, but they will have to wear some clothes to put pockets in.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

We only ask our rights—to wear silk trousers to the knee and then cut off all the trousering below the knee.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Women will wear a great deal of velvet this fall," says the fashion page. Readers will be glad to know that women contemplate wearing a great deal of anything.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Modern Way.
"Sakes alive!" exclaimed the Stork, upon meeting the little God of Love crying bitterly. "What is the matter, Dan?" "The m-mum-matter," sobbed Cupid, "is that Cupidity is making twice as many matches as I am! Uh-huh! ha-hah!"—Judge.

Courtesy Is Love of Man.
Courtesy. This is love in society, love in relation to etiquette. "Love doth not behave itself seemingly." Politeness has been defined as love in trifles. Courtesy is said to be love in little things. And the one secret of politeness is to love. Love cannot behave itself unseemly.—Henry Drummond.

STATEMENT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin,

As made to the United States Government, January 13, 1914.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$ 562,085.85
United States Bonds	100,000.00
Other Bonds	297,523.75
Bank Building & Fixtures	25,000.98
Cash on hand and in banks	175,213.31
Due from U. S. Treasurer	2,350.00
	\$1,162,173.84

LIABILITIES

Capital paid in	\$ 100,000.00
Surplus	50,000.00
Undivided profits	7,706.52
National Bank notes	97,350.00
Deposits subject to check	417,745.78
Time deposits	481,680.34
Reserved for taxes	8,873.99
Bond Premium Account	3,817.21
	\$1,162,173.84

Comparative Statement

Showing a rapid growth in assets over a period of years. This increased business indicates well pleased customers. Ask one of them.

Total Assets January 13, 1906	\$ 399,156.60
Total Assets January 13, 1908	600,749.57
Total Assets January 13, 1910	765,618.80
Total Assets January 13, 1912	989,714.10
Total Assets January 13, 1914	\$1,162,173.84

OFFICERS

Geo. W. Mead, President	Earle M. Pease, Vice-President
A. G. Miller, Cashier	H. C. Demitz, Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS

W. J. Conway	E. W. Ellis	Dr. J. J. Looze	Edward Lynch
Geo. W. Mead	Earle M. Pease	Isaac P. Witter	

Your business is invited, no matter how small or how large.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

"The Bank That Does Things For You"

KELLNER

The wife of Premier Zahle of Denmark is the official stenographer of the Danish parliament at \$25 a year.

One of this year's summer brides is Mrs. Mary Brown, eighty-one years old, formerly of Kent, England, but now of Victoria, B. C. Mrs. Brown came from England to marry a man ten years her junior.

Mme. Curie, the discoverer of radium and co-discoverer with her husband of radium, will leave Warsaw shortly to make her home in Warsaw, Russia. She will superintend a logical laboratory in that city in connection with the Warsaw Society of Science.

Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall, wife of the vice-president, has established the most remarkable social record ever made by the wife of a vice-president or of a cabinet member. Since March 4 Mrs. Marshall has made between 1,500 and 1,600 calls and has scratched every name from her card book with the exception of those persons living outside of Washington.

According to Uncle Abner.
Lem Peters didn't amount to anything until he got into politics, and then he didn't.

If the winnem continue wearin' them silt gowns, the men will have to wear sunbonnets and look straight ahead or there won't be many men in the country gettin' to the office on time.

They call 'em problem plays becuz it is a problem whether to let the children go and see 'em.

It begins to look as though the tar-lin' tinkers are goin' to leave foreigh noblemen on the free list. This is one place where we believe in the prohibitive tariff.

None That Old.
"Old man Welthie died yesterday," announced the first man, "and in his will he provides that every unmarried woman in town who is 35 years old shall receive \$100,000."

"No takers," said the racy gent, who claimed to know something about women.

Education Notes.
There were 17,233 students in the University of Paris last year, of whom 3,267 were foreigners.

Systematic study in citizenship is given in the elementary schools of France, Denmark and Finland.

It is estimated that six out of seven English children never appear in school after reaching the size of figure 0."

Even Worse Grievance.
"Your worship," said the prisoner, "you don't know how heartrending it is to have a wife who can cook but won't do it." "No," said his honor, and then added, feelin': "Thank goodness, man, you haven't one that can't cook and will do it."

Science Sittings.
Uranus is 1,781,650,000 miles from the sun. We are about 22,832,000, or one-nineteenth the Uranus distance.

All the planets in our solar system move even from right over to left, from west to east opposite to the motions of the hands of a watch to one in ninth latitude and facing the equator.

Letters from correspondents in twenty-six foreign countries have been received by school children in one New York school district thru a letter exchange maintained by the school authorities.

He Was.
"You are looking for a job, I suppose," said Mrs. Tillinghast, ironically, to Tired Tatters, who was about to speak. "You have guessed correctly the first time, madam," replied Tatters. "My application for a consultate is on file at Washington."

Solitude.
Little do men perceive what solitude is and how it extends; for a crowd is not company, and faces are but a gallery of pictures, and talk but a tinkling symbol where there is no love.—Bacon.

False Alarm.
They were in the country. The little girl had heard that a hen cackles every time an egg is laid. All of a sudden the cow "moed," and she exclaimed, "Ah! Another egg, I bet."

It's Humm.
Tell a man that there are 270,109,325,481 stars and he will believe you. But if a sign says "Fresh Paint," he has to make a personal investigation.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Young Financier.
Joe Parkman, aged thirteen, and his younger brother, Tom, aged eight, were going to the savings bank to deposit 50 cents which Joe's uncle had given him for passing with honors into the high school. Joe put his bank book and his money on the desk. The man said that nothing less than \$1 could be deposited. Tom said: "Joe, I know what to do. Draw out \$1 from the bank and deposit \$1.50."

Putting the Matter Plainly.
He was an old-fashioned author, which explains why he said to the young man: "Are you sure you're able to give my daughter the comforts and luxuries to which she is accustomed at home?" To which the young man promptly replied: "As your daughter's salary has paid the rent and bought most of the clothes and food for your family, I think we can worry along."

Russia Bans the Poppy.
Russia's department of agriculture has prepared a law prohibiting the culture of the poppy in the trans-Balkan, Amur and Maritime provinces. The cultivation of the plant is to be a criminal offense, as will be also the smoking of opium or the storing or purchasing it, and the purchase of utensils for smoking opium.

Flour Sacks.
To remove letters from flour sacks: Cover letters with lard, tightly roll up for half hour or more, then soap well and rub. You will be surprised at the result. I have passed hours and hours boiling and bleaching without satisfaction, but this way the letters disappear at once.—Exchange.

All the Difference.
"With a man, things go in at one ear and out at the other; with a woman, they go in at two ears and rush out at the mouth."—Kingfisher Blue, by Halliwell Stutchfield.

Hen Still Ahead.
The hen lifted up her voice. "They may unscramble an omelet," she cried, "but I'd like to see them uncackle a cackle."

And So Have Many Others.
Jakes—"Norway has a midnight sun." Kakes—"That's nothing. So does I"—Baltimore American.

Equal in Earthquake Zone.
As far as earthquake activity is concerned, Italy and Japan are about a par.

Not Much on Him.
"Oh, I know a few things," said the haughty senior. "Well, you've got nothing on me," retorted the freshman. "Guess I know a few things as anybody."

Courting Time.
In Burma the hours between eight o'clock and midnight are "long-by-la-kai," or courting time.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Store on 1st Ave. N. Inquire Tribune office.

FOR SALE.—Second hand top buggy, Tony Edwards at the Selwert & Ed harness, and new outer. Inquire of wards meat market, west side.

There is no medicine made that is more sure and reliable than Bark. It is good for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh and Rheumatism. We can recommend it every time. Johnson & Hill Co.

Tough for the Baby.
In one of the Cleveland schools the girls use a live infant in learning how to bathe an infant. It may be good for the girls, but we can't help feeling a little sorry for the child.

J. A. GAYNOR
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Law, loans and collections. We have \$2,000 which will be loaned at a low rate of interest. Office over First National Bank, East Side, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin. Telephone 338.

B. M. VAUGHAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Money loaned, Real Estate bought and sold. Wood Block, East Side, Grand Rapids.

ORSON P. COCHRAN
PIANO TUNER.
Best of work guaranteed. Call telephone 233 or at the house 447 Third avenue north.

NEWS-ITEMS FROM NEARBY PLACES

GRAND RAPIDS.

THE MOST UP-TO-DATE CITY FOR ITS SIZE IN THE STATE.

Situated in the geographical centre of the state and surrounded by abundant agricultural and industrial resources, Grand Rapids maintains its position as the liveliest and most promising city in this section of Wisconsin. Its water power is unlimited, its climate is unsurpassed from the standpoint of the health seeker, and railroad facilities rank with any metropolis.

Grand Rapids is in the heart of one of the largest cranberry regions in the world and many other products of the soil of Wood County are comparing most favorably with the rich crops of the southern border of the state.

The city has four railroads with twenty-four passenger trains daily, and an interurban street car line runs between Grand Rapids and Neenah.

With an up-to-date system of city electric lights and waterworks, as well as an efficient telephone company, the people may have all the modern improvements in their homes, and at moderate rates.

Five blocks in the downtown district are paved, and there are about 100 acres devoted to parks.

The educational advantages of the city are excellent, there being one high school, four grade schools, a fine manual training school, six parochial schools, one business college, and a county training school. A well equipped public library benefits hundreds of readers.

In the amusement line, Grand Rapids has one opera house, three smaller theatres, a good ball park, and a large amusement hall, besides a large artificial swimming pool and plenty of beautiful spots along the river for out-of-door enjoyment. No better boating, fishing, and scenery can be found than right along the old Wisconsin River.

In taking a bird's-eye-view of the business and industry of Grand Rapids we find four banks, three newspapers, two box factories, one saw-mill, one large flour mill, one hub and spoke factory, one iron foundry, one wagon factory, several machine shops, three garages, one cement block factory, brick yards, furniture factory, one steam laundry, one plant engaged in the manufacture of heating systems, one large packing plant, one brewery, and two lumber yards. Grand Rapids is the home of the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Co., one of the largest and best equipped paper mills in the country. The company owns another large mill at Birne, four miles up the river.

The city has a good police force, and two excellent fire departments. The postal accommodations are as good as can be found anywhere, there being a fine new post-office building and mail delivery twice a day in the business section and twice a day in the residence section.

The population according to the census of 1910 was 65,21, or a gain of 45 per cent since 1900.

The past few years have been years of progress and improvement in every line. Those who left the city five years ago come back and marvel at the changes during so short a time. Settlers who were once skeptical are now only too willing to cast their lot in Wood County, and the great majority of them find success.

"Eat garlic with all your meals and live a hundred years," says a wise man of Croatia. And at the same moment a culinary counselor tells that the faint, elusive touch of garlic imparts a very poetry of flavor. Why should man cling to his few days and full of trouble when poetry and preservation are linked thus together by a wise and artistic nature?

By working industriously a chain of good roads can be completed to the Pacific coast in time for the Panama canal exposition, and the incidental fest would be quite as worthy to be celebrated as the main event.

The east of Russia is to encourage football in the hope that it will be an anti-slave for the country. Plainly the ear never saw a real game.

A French financier is said to be trying to revive the time "when every workman sang at his bench." But was there ever such a time? There is a great deal of romancing about the "good old times."

Jan. 21. Feb. 11. Order Limiting Time to Present Claims and Notice to Creditors.

State of Wisconsin, Wood County, in County Court, State of Wisconsin, the Estate of Gustav A. Niemann, Decedent by this Court.

It IS ORDERED, That the time from the date hereof until and including the 1st day of August, A. D. 1914, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Gustav A. Niemann, deceased, may present their claims and demands of all persons against him.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That all claims and demands of all persons against the said Gustav A. Niemann, deceased, be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and the time hereinabove mentioned for presentation of claims and demands be adjourned to the 1st day of September, 1914, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That no claim or demand placed at which and when and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given to any creditor by publication of a copy of this order and notice, in four consecutive issues of the Grand Rapids Tribune, in the City of Grand Rapids, on the 2nd, 3rd,

The Essayan Statue

An Audacious Hazard of Nikolai, Independent Agent, as Related by His Lieutenant, Summers

By H. M. EGBERT

(Copyright, 1913, by W. G. Chapman)

I like to remember interludes in Nikolai's series of conspiracies and vengeance, when he allowed his sub-tle humor to play like a lambent flame about his imagination, when tragedy turned comedy and success was not purchased by tears. The case of the Essayan statue well illustrates the lighter side of Nikolai's nature.

Everybody in Boston came to know Essayan after he formed the famous combination in corn. He must have made millions; and from the humble post editor of a little revolutionary Armenian sheet, he became one of the city's leading bankers. Simultaneously his views underwent a change, as Nikolai discovered when he called on him.

"What?" shouted Essayan. "Contribute fifty thousand dollars to the revolutionary party? You must be crazy."

"Neither Essayan nor Berg himself will recognize it," Nikolai answered.

We readily procured a mummy in London, and on the night before our return journey, Nikolai gave me my final instructions.

"All you will have to do," he said, "will be to wait at the back of the house with a blanket and catch what shall throw out to you. You will have a pony trap in waiting—or perhaps it would be still better to be in the guise of the collector of waste from barrels! In this way you will not be under suspicion. You will wait, of course, until the watchman has made his round; then I shall throw down the statue."

We unstrapped the mummy from its fastenings. I confess it was a somewhat gruesome undertaking, and when finally we stood looking down upon the features of that ancient Egyptian, I detected in it an uncanny resemblance to Nikolai. There was the same high forehead, the same eagle nose; moreover, the proportions shrivelled though they were, were like those of Nikolai's. He laughed.

"Reincarnation?" he said, smiling down on the grotesque thing. "Well, if so, my worthy ancestor in the flesh, we shall put you to good purpose."

We left the mummy in our rooms; there was no way to dispose of it—and Nikolai got into the box. I wrapped the windings round him and placed a pillow beneath his head. Then, having bored a number of holes in the case, which I rubbed with a pigment to make them appear as though they were the product of time, I put on the lid.

"How do you feel?" I asked.

"Well, but, stuff," came Nikolai's answer faintly from within the case. Then he called to me to raise the lid. "For heaven's sake do not forget to lay by a goodly supply of food for my use in your stateroom," he said. "As you may have observed I am a great Frenchman. Now shut her down."

He rested the air for half an hour and found it breathable. Then he emerged and we made our final dispositions.

On the following day I boarded the Hispaniola, sailing from Liverpool for Boston. The mummy was hoisted on board, and a little while afterward Nikolai came to life within my stateroom. The voyage across the Atlantic was uneventful, and, although my intimacy caused considerable talk among the stewards, nobody suspected that it contained a very much up-to-date passenger.

We arrived on Sunday. The case would be delivered on the following morning, Nikolai said, and the customs officers promised to hurry it through. I forgot what duty I paid; it was well worth it. On Monday night, about the hour of twelve, Nikolai was to emerge from the mummy case, select his statue and throw it down to me.

Then I remembered that the hour would be too early for the advent of the ash-barrel collector. I lit on a machine plan. I would drive past the back of the house in sight of the watchman, in an automobile; I would then pretend that the machine had broken down, and would stop in the street for repairs.

This plan I carried into effect. The banker was in the country, I had learned, and the house deserted. It would be the easiest matter to accomplish my scheme. Soon after midnight I drove up toward Essayan's house. I duly stopped the machine, uttered an exclamation of anger, descended, and burrowed into the ground beneath it. As I had anticipated, the watchman paused on his round.

"Broken down?" he inquired sympathetically.

"I'm not doing this for fun," I answered, with flegged anger.

He watched me for a while, and then resumed his patrol of the house. The moment that he disappeared I sprang from under the machine, seized the blanket I had brought, and whistled twice, the appointed signal. Then, looking up, I saw Nikolai's head appear from an upper window.

Nikolai motioned with his hands; I spread the blanket and braced myself to receive the weight of the statue. To my astonishment, however, I received, not what I had expected, but an oblate sphere, that hurtled heavily through the air and descended into the receptacle. I glanced at it hastily. It was the fore part of a female head—of course in marble.

I laid it down stupidly and glanced up again. Once more an object presented itself. This time it was a leg—a marble leg, worthy of an Apollo. I caught it and hastened beneath the automobile again, concealing my treasures, just in time to hear the watchman's tramp as he came round the corner. I pretended to be very busy with the machine. He halted for a moment, glanced at me, and again resumed his beat.

But why was Nikolai cutting up the statue piecemeal?

WOULD NOT OFFEND DEITY

Child's Idea of Everyday Politeness Applied to All Cases and Needs.

To a normal child all things and people, even those most highly endowed and wonderful, are to be taken simply. To a polite child, for example, the rules of everyday politeness are sufficient for all cases and needs. A medical missionary recently returned from India tells the story of

The next object that came down to me was a single hand. I looked up; I thought I saw Nikolai smiling. "Don't cut it up so fine," I whispered. I do not know whether he heard. A single finger next came down; but an instant later I was staggering under the weight of a torso and the hind part of a head, which seemed to me to be the complimentary piece of the first one that had descended. Again I sought the safety of the bottom of the automobile.

The watchman paused so long this time that I thought best to crawl out.

"It's the carburetor," I explained, with a very dim understanding of the meaning of the term. "And I think my spark plug's foul'd. Do you know of any repair shop in the neighborhood?"

"Not at this time of the night," answered the watchman, gloating, as it seemed to me, over my misfortune. This was his revenge for my previous reception of his sympathetic inquiries. "Oh, well, I'll start the blamed thing somehow." I answered, and began fumbling the mechanism again.

He passed on, upon his beat and I looked up to Nikolai. A fore-arm came whizzing through the air; an arm; a second leg; then the greater part of a trunk; finally two ears. And then, as I still waited, I saw Nikolai perched upon the windowsill. I motioned him back and crawled beneath the automobile again.

This time the watchman hardly looked at me. When he was gone I bundled the items into the machine. I looked

out, and picked up our useful weapon and, picking up our useful weapon, he brought it back into two parts but still serviceable. The policeman remained stunned upon the ground.

Then, speeding up the machine, we regaled the streets, and a few moments after were leaving the city in our rear as we tore out toward the country.

We were safe. But, looking at the pieces of the statue, I wondered how Nikolai proposed to sell them to Essayan.

"I shall not sell them to Essayan;

I shall sell them in London to his agent Berg," Nikolai explained to me on the following day, as we sat together in our Boston lodgings.

"But Berg is an art expert; you

can't deceive Berg," I exclaimed.

"Berg knows all the statues which he

has purchased for Essayan. You can't sell him the same again."

Nikolai laughed. "My dear Summers, perhaps I should have initiated you into the whole secret at the beginning," he said. "Well, I will do so now." And then he told me.

His story began with his arrival at the custom house. After what seemed an immeasurable period in the obscurity of his case he was found himself lifted upon a cart and conveyed to Essayan's house. The banker had left a deputy in charge while he was away, a shrewd fellow who was instructed to admit nobody to the museum under any pretext at all. So well did he fulfill his instructions that he dismissed the carrier and, with the aid of the watchman, carried the supposed mummy into the museum, with much undeling of bolts and bars. He placed Nikolai and his coffin upon the ground in the mummy room and retired, chuckling over his shrewdness.

After waiting till evening, to assure himself that he would not be disturbed, Nikolai opened the case and emerged.

Cautiously he explored the chamber. He found that it opened into the house by means of an unlocked door.

Clearly the banker did not apprehend attack from within; and for the safety of his house he trusted his watchman.

Nikolai's first act was to discover the upper window from which he could get into touch with me. His second was to rearrange the contents of the mummy case, so that, when it was opened, the absence of any body would arouse suspicion of trickery or papyrus."



"NOT A PENNY," ANSWERED ESSAYAN.

WILL NOT BE IDLE

CONGRESS TO ACT ON SEVERAL MATTERS OF IMPORTANCE THIS WINTER.

ALASKA RAILROAD BILL ONE

Public Health Service, Report on Lobby Inquiry and Suspension of Free Canal Tolls Among the Other Pending Subjects.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—Congress may not and probably will not pass any very drastic anti-trust legislation this winter, but nevertheless both houses will find plenty to do with measures which, while they are of less seeming importance than anti-trust bills, are matters of considerable moment to the general public. Therefore, while congress may not do any tremendously big things during the winter, it will manage to keep busy.

"Summer," he said, "but what struck me at once was the very mutilated condition of Essayan's statue. Hardly a bone but lacked some member of the body. And then I remembered Essayan's comment upon this fact, and how he had boasted that he did not know one from the other—knew only that he had paid out twelve million dollars for them.

"Now, this was my scheme. I did not intend to steal a statue. I planned to steal parts of several statues; to chop a leg from one that had two legs; an arm from one that had two arms; a torso from a statue that was otherwise complete; fingers and legs and ears and other members to make up my complete object.

"Summer, my plan succeeded beyond expectation. I have robbed Essayan of an entire statue; yet so skillfully has it been done that the ignorant fool will never discover that he has lost anything."

To this the papers bore witness on the following day. I call this extract from the Boston Record-Mirror:

"A daring robbery was attempted last night at the house of Mr. Essayan, the well-known banker. The thieves made their appearance in an automobile, and had almost succeeded in effecting an entrance when they were surprised by the night watchman. A desperate struggle followed, but the night watch-

man and the progressivism and benevolence frequently are inseparable. It took congress a long while to pass an eight-hour a day labor law. All government work done by the government itself was put on an eight-hour basis a long time ago, but it was only recently that the federal eight-hour law was made to apply to government work contracted for by private corporations.

It is apparent that the present administration is fully in sympathy not only with the eight-hour movement, but with the plea that eight hours for work, eight hours for play and eight hours for sleep constitute the proper living day for man. Secretary Redfield of the department of commerce probably would not have expressed himself so freely as he does on the eight-hour matter if he were not sure of the sympathy of his chief.

Mr. Redfield's Position.

At a meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation held recently Secretary Redfield said:

"I believe that when our factories are run so that the workmen go home without being fatigued from overlong hours, and not till then, will we be able to compete successfully against all comers in the markets of the world. I could not afford to employ in a factory men who are half sick, who come to work after having had bad breakfasts, who are partly poisoned. They would be economically unprofitable. Improved conditions for labor, so far as the United States government can bring them about without interfering with states' rights, have been a gradual growth. The Republicans when they were in power did a good deal for labor, and since the Democrats have come into power they have shown a disposition to continue the work of the Republicans, and in some cases to do a little better. Congressmen say it is the natural growth of favorable legislation fostered by the spirit of progressivism of the times. The eight-hour law which is at present on the statute books and which forbids private contractors doing work for the government to make their men work more than eight hours a day, was passed by congress only after years of contest."

Postal Service Efficient.

A high type of efficiency is claimed for the United States postal service by Uncle Sam's officials, who are charged with the duty of its administration. It is said that the single exception of Belgium, "where the trade conditions resemble those of state rather than those of a country," the United States stands at the head of all countries in operative efficiency. This is said on the authority of Representative James T. McMillan of Chicago and officers of the National Association of Manufacturers in connection with the investigation of the charges which were made when the Mulligan lobby inquiry was on.

It probably will be remembered that in the report of the lobby committee all the present members of congress whose names were mentioned by witnesses before the committee were cleared of "lobbying blame" with the exception of Representative McMillan. In his case the testimony was laid before the house without any recommendation and it is taken for granted apparently that the house will take some action looking either to the punishment or to the exoneration of this Illinois congressman whose name was so frequently mentioned in connection with lobbying activities.

In addition to bills already on the calendar, there are three other pieces of legislation certain to come before this congress which have not yet reached the calendars of either house. The first of these is the amendment to the anti-trust law, which the president will recommend to congress in a special message.

Steady Increase in the Service.

Since the year 1886 not only has the number of pieces of mail, including both domestic and foreign matter, increased gradually, but the number of pieces handled by each post office employee each year has increased. This increase has been going on while the average handling individual bits of mail has gone down.

From 1886 to 1912 "not only have the units of service more than doubled in size, but city and rural deliveries have been added, thus virtually doubling the quantity of the service. Thus even if the cost per piece of mail employee each year has increased.

This increase has been going on while the average handling individual bits of mail has gone down."

The number of pieces mailed in the year 1886 including domestic and foreign matter was 3,174,000,000, while the number of employees was 122,698. In that year the number of mail pieces handled by each employee per annum was 23,313. The cost for the average mail piece, reckoned in cents, was 14.4. Eight years later, in 1894, the number of employees had increased to 183,916, and the number of pieces of mail had jumped to 4,919,000,000. This resulted in the number of mail pieces per employee per annum reaching the figure of 26.746, and the cost per average mail piece becoming, in cents, 16.67.

Average Cost Has Gone Down.

Ten years later, in 1904, the number of pieces handled by each employee during the year had increased to 25,366, and the average cost per each mail piece had gone down to 15.5. In 1912 the average cost had gone down to 15.4; the number of employees a trifling below that of 1910, stood at 260,707; the estimated number of mail pieces handled over 17,500,000,000, and the number of pieces handled by each employee during the year reached high water with the figure 40.504.

The explanation of this high degree of efficiency is to be found, according to Mr. Lewis, in the fact that the low postal rates have stimulated business and have consequently almost automatically forced complete utilization of the plant. Obviously, says Mr. Lewis, "the amount of traffic will depend on the rate." If a letter costs two cents, the public will write more letters; if it costs five cents, the public will either have to find another means of communication or else communicate less. The low performance represents unutilized time of employees caused by rates which are too high to assist the traffic. Officials of the post office department say they fully appreciate these facts and have developed the efficiency policy of the department to accord with them.

JUST SQUASHED THE BANDIT

Heavyweight Woman Simply Set on a Holdup Man Until Help Came.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—While walking in her home, Mrs. Josephine Smith, who weighs nearly 300 pounds, was attacked by a man. Mrs. Smith threw her assailant to the ground and set on him until the police arrived, and when the prisoner was taken to the station, it was found that one of his ribs had been broken.

Kearney had jumped from a doorway at the woman and grabbed her handbag.

"Have a care, young man," warned the woman.

Kearney laughed and grabbed the handbag from her. To the surprise of Kearney, the woman slipped him by the back of the neck and threw him on the pavement, then sat on him.

The holdup man was in distress when the police arrived. "I am glad you're here," he said to the policemen.

Benfire on Floor.

New York.—Told to amuse themselves when left alone by their mother, Mrs. Tinklin's five-year-old twin sons built a bonfire on the kitchen floor. The Tinklin home and four others were destroyed.

Swallows Birds; They Escape.

New York.—When "El Capitan," a pelican in Central Park, swallowed two pigeons, keepers showed the pelican's name and when it opened its mouth in surprise the pigeons escaped, unharmed.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

FIGHT WITH KNIFE
VICTOR KILLS SEE
Lifelong Friendship Began Abruptly
Ends in Duel in a Dark Alley.

JEALOUSY WAS CAUSE

Russian Engineer, Suspicious of Wife's Chalienger—Sheets Self in Bed—More After Fierce Combat—Grief Was Heard by a Lodger.

Chicago.—Two long knives lay on the hand of W. J. Millman of 2620 Walton avenue. Just after midnight he returned to his lifelong friend, Arnold Sokoloff, and passionately exclaimed:

"We must fight there," pointing to an alleyway back of the house which was in absolute darkness.

A short time later a lodger in the house, who had heard a quarrel arise between the men owing to Millman's suddenly aroused jealousy over his wife, peered from his window trying to gain some idea of what the men were going to do. He could see nothing, but from the black alleyway there came the click of steel, and he realized that a duel was in progress.

As the lodger jumped from bed to call the police he could hear the tramping of the men, their heavy breath and again and again the noise of the knives meeting. Then came two sharp cries and the sound of a man running from the alley.

The police found Sokoloff mortally wounded with cuts in

The MYSTERY of MARY

By Grace Livingston Hill Lutz

AUTHOR OF "MARCIA SCHUYLER," "PHOEBE DEAME"

"DAWN OF THE MORNING" ETC.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTERS

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SYNOPSIS.

Tyron Dunham, just alighted from a train, is approached by a beautiful girl who asks his protection. She has no money, but promises to give the cause of her distress. Dunham takes her to his home and in the absence of his mother takes the money with a kind of awe. Her first earnings! It seemed so strange to think that she had really earned some money, she who had always had all she wanted without lifting a finger.

With him, he carefully folded up the cloth gown, wrapped it in folds of paper from the empty hatbox, placed it in his suit-case. Then transferred the hat to its original box, rang the bell and entered the car for the board-and-buffer case he called for them.

In the afternoon he took off to run into the judge's private business that were transacting as he was leaving he said.

The way judge who was your woman who gave you such a sudden disappearance never told me her name, is she?

My acquaintances wonder if her name is Mary Weston, the judge smiling didn't know her for she was from California and was visiting here only a few days. She left for Europe next day.

It closed the incident, and so the mystery was concerned.

Then, by chance, he met his mother again, and she asked him how this all could be if the hat belonged to the girl he knew—to Mary.

When he left the Judge's office, he went to his club, determined to have a little quiet for thinking it over. He was annoyed when the office-boy appeared to tell him there were some packages awaiting him in the office.

"Bring them to me here, Henry."

The boy hurried away, and soon came back, hastening two hatboxes, one of them in a crate—and the heavy leather suit-case.

He let himself silently into the house with his latch-key, and tiptoed up to his room. The light was burning low. He put the hatbox in the farthest corner of his closet; then took out the rain-coat, and slipping off his shoes, went softly down to the hall closet.

In utter darkness he felt around and finally hung the coat on a hook under another long cloak, then gently released the hanging loop and let the garment slip softly down in an inconspicuous heap on the floor. He crept upstairs as quietly as if he had been a naughty boy stealing sugar.

When he reached his room, he turned up his light, and pulling out the hatbox, surveyed it thoughtfully. This was a problem which he had not yet been able to solve. How should he dispose of the hat so that it would be discovered in such a way as to cast no suspicion upon the maid?

He took the hat out, and held it in his hand, looking at it from different angles and trying to remember just how the girl had looked out at him from under its drooping plumes. Then with a sigh he laid it carefully in its box again and went to bed.

The morning brought a clearer thought, and when the summons to breakfast pealed through the hall he took the box boldly in his hand and descended to the dining-room, where he presented the hat to his astonished sister.

"I am afraid I am the criminal, Cornellia," he said in his pleasantest manner.

"I'm sorry—I can't explain just how this thing got on my closet-shelf. I must have put it there myself through some innumerable mix-ups. It's bad I couldn't have found it before and so saved you a lot of worry."

"No, but she simply won't do cooking, and I really haven't work enough for two servants in this little house."

"The guest sat up and took notice. "Yes," Mrs. Hart said, swelling with pride, "she is a treasure. I only wish I could keep her."

"She's going to get married, I suppose. They all do when they're good," sympathized the guest.

"No, but she simply won't do cooking, and I really haven't work enough for two servants in this little house."

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"You don't mean to tell me that you are letting a girl like that slip through

your fingers? I wish I had known about her. I have spent three days in intelligent offices. Is there any chance for me, do you think?"

Then did the little woman prove that she should have had an e in her name, for she burst into a most voluminous account of the virtues of her new maid, until the other woman was ready to hit her on the spot. The result of it all was that "Mary" was summoned to an interview with Klinhauer in the dining-room, and censured at four dollars a week, with every other Sunday afternoon and every other Thursday out, and her uniforms turned out.

The next morning Mrs. Hart gave her a dollar-bill and told her that he appreciated the help she had given them, and wanted to pay her something for it.

She thanked him graciously and

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Kansas Man Furnishes Conclusive Proof That He Is Familiar With the Ways of the Turtle.

"Some time ago," stated Stanley Livingston Mutschaw, the accomplished physiognomist, "some one asked: 'In the Speaking the Public Mind department, 'Who Knows the Ways of the Turtle?' I have been too busy to answer now; 'I do!' I employed a turtle to build a shed for me. He arrived each morning from 15 to 45 minutes after beginning time, quit for noon at a like period prior to the customary hour, arrived late after his frugal repast, and yawned and called it a day because he was due to do so. During the intervals when he was lingering around he communicated with other turtles who came and hung about, deriding my favorite way of life, and laid off now and then to eat a watermelon, with them. Once he fancied there was a fire away on somewhere and went to see. Several times he either felt a strange illness

name, "Mary." She had told him he might call her that. Could it be that it was her real name, and that she had meant to trust him with so much of her true story?"

He pondered the delicate writing of the note, thinking her like her. It seemed, then, that the note he had seen had pocketed and thoughtfully tucked out the evening clothes. It was then that he touched the silicon-lined cloth of her dress, and he drew back almost as if he had ventured roughly upon something sacred. Startled, awed, he looked upon it, and then with gentle fingers lifted it, and laid it upon his knee.

Gradually, as he looked at the gown, it told its own story, as she had thought it would; how she had been obliged to put on a disguise, and this was the only way to hide her own disease.

With him, he carefully folded up the cloth gown, wrapped it in folds of paper from the empty hatbox. Then transferred the hat to its original box, rang the bell, and entered the car for the board-and-buffer case he called for them.

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Grand Rapids Tribune

BY DRUMB & SUTOR.

Grand Rapids Wis., Jan. 21, 1914

Entered at the Post Office at Grand Rapids
Wisconsin, as Second Class
Mail Matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year.....	\$1.20
Two Months.....	.70
Three Months.....	.40

Advertising Rates. For display matter,
one column of 12 lines, \$1.00 per week charged;
The Tribune are 24 inches long, making a one column advertisement
cost \$2.25 for one week.

For the same size, All local no-

tices and all notices of entertainments
where no admission fee is charged will be

charged at 6 cents per line.

Correspondents are requested to write on
one side of the paper, and send their names
and addresses with their manuscripts. It does
not matter if you write every week, sign
your name anyway, as it will not be pub-

lished.

\$31,554,090.50

The following figures have been
compiled from the official record of
Wisconsin and show the expenditures
and appropriations for the two years
period for the years 1914 and 1915:

Using the federal census of 1910
as a basis and figuring the ratio of
increase upon that basis, the total
population of Wisconsin does not ex-

ceed 2,427,314.

Subtracting the infant or non-adult
population, the present adult popula-

tion is 1,399,047.

The total male adult population

is 690,524.

The total expenses of state govern-

ment in Wisconsin will be in excess

of \$31,559,940 for the two years

1914-15.

Divided on the basis of per capita

population, the cost of government

is as follows:

For each man, woman and child in

the state this mean an annual tax of

5.50.

For each adult man and woman

it means an annual tax of \$1.37.

For each adult man in the state it

means an annual tax of \$2.30.

The cost of commissions in Wis-

consin is relation to the total expense

of government, is considerable. The

appropriations are made for a period

of two years and the following figures

are costing.

Highway Commission.....\$3,140,000

Industrial Commission.....240,000

Tax Commission.....397,000

Railroad Commission.....366,000

Dairy & Food Commission.....167,000

Fisheries Commission.....118,000

Adding the cost of the Board of

Public Affairs as a proper charge a-

gainst the executive department the

expenses of the executive department

are as follows:

Executive Department.....\$ 57,000

Board of Public Affairs.....120,000

Attorney General's Office.....63,000

Secretary of State's Office.....219,686

State Treasurer's Office.....48,000

Supreme Court.....126,924

Supt. of Public Property.....323,230

Fish and Game Commission.....285,500

The appropriations for the Univer-

sity of Wisconsin are \$4,910,179.

In many cases the appropriations

are not for specific amounts but car-

ry "sufficient amounts" for stated

purposes and in such cases, the a-

mount given are taken from the ex-

penditures of the previous year for

like purposes.

The appropriations for the state of

Wisconsin for the years 1914-15 to-

gether with expenditures may be sum-

marized as follows:

University of Wiscon-

sin.....\$ 4,919,179.00

Normal Schools.....2,644,606.00

Other Educational Ac-

tivities.....6,611,724.31

Penal and Charitable

Institutes.....5,289,457.27

Health.....633,150.00

Highways.....3,822,500.00

Parks.....12,300.00

Governmental.....7,283,382.46

Aid Associations.....117,750.00

Refunds.....11,845.58

Incidental.....103,360.00

Total.....\$31,554,989.59

NOTE.—The above figures were ob-

tained by a competent actuary. If

there is any mistake the item should

be for a larger amount—not less.

HARRY W. BOLENS,

Port Washington, Wis., Jan. 15, 1914.

TALK IT OVER.

Now is the time to talk this tax
matter over, and haul it over and
over, to analyze it and turn it
over and over again so as to fau-

lunize ourselves with it and thor-

oughly understand the outrage per-

petrated upon us by the most con-

scientious crew of political exploit-

ers that ever gained power or place

in this state.

Let us inform ourselves that when

the spell binders come again, to ped-

dle out their dope about "modern
ideas of government" and otherwise

attempt a justification of their high
taxes, we can give them the hit!

So that McGovern could say there

was no state tax to be paid in 1912 he
remitted the necessary—then pending

—state tax, which is now added to
the present outrageous tax levy of

this year (1913). The campaign was

on them and to save himself from de-

feat he resorted to this trick which

was close to criminal and which we

are dearly paying for now.

The only thing left for the tax
payer to do is to go to the polls and
vote, when election day comes

around, and clean out and clear up

this nest of political iniquity. Elect

a Democratic governor— a Democra-

tic assembly, and Senate and a Demo-

cratic United States Senator. That's what

to do if we really want to put a stop

to this unbearable and insufferable

mishandlement and incompetency.—

Merrill News.

Don't Like the Prospect.

The democrats of Wausau are en-

tering a vigorous protest against the

appointment of Thomas H. Ryan

as postmaster in that city. Mr. Ryan

recently moved from Merrill to Wau-

sau, and some are mean enough to

claim that the move was made with

the prospect of receiving the appoint-

ment. Wausau democrats are of the

opinion that there are plenty of old

residents there who are more entitled

to the appointment, and they are pro-

bably right.

W. Melvin Ruckle, M. D.

—PRACTICIAN LIMITED TO—

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

Glasses Fitted Correctly. Eye and Ear

Surgeon. Riverview Hospital. Office

in Wood County Bank Building. Tel-

ephone No. 264.

TAXES, TAXES! TAXES!

(Madison Journal)

Get your notice yesterday showing

the amount of your taxes? Wasn't it

Paralyzing?

Dazing?

Bounding?

Hero is the first reflex sensation

from that \$27,000,000 appropriated

by the last legislature. What a riot!

What revelry, what dissoluteness

of the people! The rise seems universal.

Taxes! Taxes!

They are all the talk on the streets.

Nothing else counts. The increase is from a few dollars to

each individual to hundreds.

A widow who lives in her home and rents three poor little houses on the same lot paid \$80 each last year in taxes, this year \$134! She is not netting that poor widow's two per cent on her investment!

Another home owner living else-

where in the city, paid \$192 on his homestead last year. This year the lev-

el is \$250—an increase of \$68, or more than 33 per cent. Still further up the line is a home on which the tax last year was \$426. This year it is \$568—a dilation of \$132. This increase alone actually is more than the total tax on the place ten years ago!

What do you think of that?

Another citizen whose increase

was heavy last year, pays only an additional \$15 this year, and is hold-

ing his breath lest an awful mistake

has been made and he is mulated still further.

"My raise is 30 per cent," exclaims a leading druggist, and he was red-headed.

"I," said another, "paid \$5,000 two or three years ago for a place

Good Bowels Are An Aid to Growth

Growing Children Need a Mild Laxative to Foster Regular Bowel Movement.

As a child grows older it requires more and more personal attention from the mother, and as the functions of the bowels are of the utmost importance to health, great attention should be paid to them.

Diet is of great importance, and the mother should watch the effect of certain foods. A food will constipate one and not another, and so we have a healthy food like eggs causing illusiveness to thousands, and a wholesome fruit like bananas constipating many. It is also to be considered that the child is growing, and great changes are taking place in the young man or young woman. The system has not yet settled itself to its later routine.

A very valuable remedy at this stage, and one which every growing boy and girl should be given often or occasionally, according to the individual circumstances, is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Peppin. This is a laxative and tonic combined, so mild that it is given to little babies, and yet equally effective in the most robust constitution. At the first sign of a tendency to constipation give a small dose of Syrup Peppin at night on retiring, and prompt relief will follow in the morning. It not only acts on the stomach and bowels but its tonic properties build up and strengthen the system generally, which is an opinion shared by Mr. John Day of Bloomfield, N. J. He has a large family and at ages where the growth and development

So There, Now!

Knowing instinctively what paragraphs will be tempted to commit when they learn that the new acquisition of the Phillips' pitching staff is an Indian who, when his parents gave him the "once over" promptly labeled him Ben Thump and sent him out into the world, we hasten to make a clean up and settle the matter definitely and finally by saying that it is the general conviction that he has a good handle; that he never lets full; that it will take a good batter to put a dent in him; that he is brimming over with "stuff"; that he is no relative of the pitcher that went once too often to the well; he can't be rattled; he will not take water, and besides all this, we understand he is no giddy joker at that. Having disposed of which we will now proceed to the more serious work of the day.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

suspicious.

A story is being told of a lady who called at a friend's home one evening recently, says Pearson's Weekly.

"She found the house all right, but it was rather dark, and she could not find the bell. After she had been fumbling about for some time the door was suddenly opened from the inside, and a saucy-looking maid stood in the doorway, regarding her with a suspicious eye."

The caller straightened herself up with a jerk. "Oh, is Mrs. So-and-So at home?" she asked.

The maid, who had evidently just recognized her in the gloom, answered hurriedly: "Oh, yes, yes! Come in, please!" Then she added in a confidential whisper: "I thought it was somebody stealing the doormat!"

Electrically Lighted Hens.

In the face of a world-wide tendency toward shorter hours for the worker, a determined effort is being made in England to make the hen work overtime. The motto of the movement is "A longer working day for hens." It has current interest just now because of the row over the high price of eggs—the purpose of the "longer day" obviously being a larger crop of eggs per hen. Mr. William H. Cook has, for nearly a year, kept his poultry house lighted artificially in the early morning and evening. He uses 300 incandescent electric lamps, and has them so arranged that he can initiate sunrise and sunset by turning them on or off gradually.

Crazy Snake an Exile.

To live during the remainder of his life with an alien tribe in order that he may escape the restraint of civilization and enjoy the liberty and freedom of his fathers is the fate of Chitto Harjo, the Snake Indian chief, who led his people in revolt against the federal and state governments in the Creek Indian country of Oklahoma in 1902. He is now with the Niguan Indians in Bolivia, who speak a language similar to that of the Creeks and who enjoy much the same liberties as the North American Indians once did. They hunt through the Andes and fish along the Desaguadero and in the waters of Lake Titicaca.

Needed Supply of Oatsmeal.

It is the nature of an Irishman to give a spurt of whimsical humor to compensate incident or observation. Pat was crossing a broad shallow stream, carrying a bag of oatmeal upon his back. Mike watched him from the bank. Now, a hole had broken in the bottom of the bag, and as Pat moved the oatmeal trickled down in a thin rivulet into the water. "Pat," shouted Mike from the bank, "I'm thinking if the oatmeal isn't plenty with you, you'll have thin porridge."

Resisting Temptation.

Sunday School Teacher—"William, did you ever resist temptation?"

William—"Yes, I have."

Sunday School Teacher—"And what noble sentiment prompted you to do it?"

William—"The jam was on the top shelf. I couldn't reach it." Judge.

Every once in awhile you meet a man whose actions you can't fully determine without swearing.

A yellow cur looks as lonesome as a defeated candidate after an election.

The Secret of Health is Elimination of Waste

Every business man knows how difficult it is to keep the pigeon holes and drawers of his desk free from the accumulation of useless papers. Every housewife knows how difficult it is to keep her home free from the accumulation of all manner of useless things. So it is with the body. It is difficult to keep it free from the accumulation of waste matter. Unless the waste is promptly eliminated the machinery of the body soon becomes clogged. This is the beginning of most human ill.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

(In Tablet or Liquid Form)

Assists the stomach in the proper digestion of food, which is turned into healthy, sustaining blood and all poisonous waste matter is speedily disposed of through Nature's channels. It makes men and women clear-headed and able-bodied—restores to them the health and strength of youth. Now is the time for your rejuvenation. Send 50 cents for a trial box of this medicine.

Send 31 one-cent stamps for Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser—1008 pages—worth \$2. Always ready in case of family emergency.

Address H. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

AROUND the WORLD WITH OUR MARINES



MARIE DEY

must be watched. Little Marie has thrived especially well on Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Peppin. Mr. Dey considers it the right laxative for young and old, and has found none better for young children.

The use of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Peppin will teach you to avoid cathartics, enemas and pills, as they are too harsh for the majority and their effect is only temporary. Syrup Peppin brings permanent results and it can be conveniently obtained at any nearby druggist at fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Remittes are always guaranteed or money will be refunded.

Families wishing to try a free sample bottle can obtain it postpaid by addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 203 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. A postal card with your name and address on it will do.

POOR HAND AT GEOGRAPHY

Tramp's Comment Worth the Dinner It Cost New York Philosopher and Author to Hear It.

He was a poor, bedraggled, "down-and-out" working Sixth Avenue. In the course of his efforts he encountered John P. Wilson, soldier of fortune, actor, philosopher, scribbler, poet and author of the book of "America" at the New York Hippodrome.

"What's the matter with you?" demanded Wilson, as he allowed himself to be "panhandled" for a dime.

"Oh, I guess I'm up against it because I never went west, where the money is," responded the unfortunate. "It's a fact, I never was 20 miles away from Fourteenth street and Broadway in my life."

"Well, you don't see any money hanging on me, and I lived 3,000 miles west of there all my days," retorted the author-actor goodnaturedly.

"Three thousand miles!" gasped the tramp. "Three thousand miles? Why, how are things in Australia?"

And Wilson thought it good enough to dash to the nearest cafe to tell the loungers.

ECZEMA IN WATER BLISTERS

748 Congress St., Chicago, Ill.—"My eczema broke out like little water blisters. Each one was full of water and would itch until I would scratch it open, then the water would run out and it would get sore. I first got the eczema on the back of the hand and I scratched it so hard I made it all sore. Then I got it on my legs just above the ankles and above the knee.

"I used what they call _____ and it stopped the itch but it got worse. Then I used _____. In all I had the trouble for about two years. One day I saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment in the paper. I wrote for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I tried them and then bought some more. Cuticura Soap and Ointment left my sores nice and smooth. I used them for six weeks, and am now cured; the eczema left no marks." (Signed) F. W. Horriss, Oct. 10, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free with 22-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston"—Adv.

Belated Privilege.

"He is opposed to woman's rights. Says they go along better with privileges."

"Yes, he's the kind of man who lets a woman stand in the street car until a block away from his destination and then acts as if he hadn't noticed her before and insists that she accept his seat."

Surely is.

Reddy—"We've got a girl in our set who can tell the time of day by her pulse."

Greene—"Nonsense! How could she possibly do that?"

"She wears a wrist watch. That's her pulse, isn't it?"

Import Cobble Stones.

Because of a lack of accessible quarries from which to obtain material, Brazil is forced to import cobble stone for its streets from Portugal.

This Will Interest Mothers. Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children relieve Fevers, Headache, Bad Stomach, Feeding Disorders, move and regulate the bowels, cure pain, reduces Inflammation, stop diarrhea, cure wind colic, &c. &c. &c.

Froth. "Does your daughter read much?"

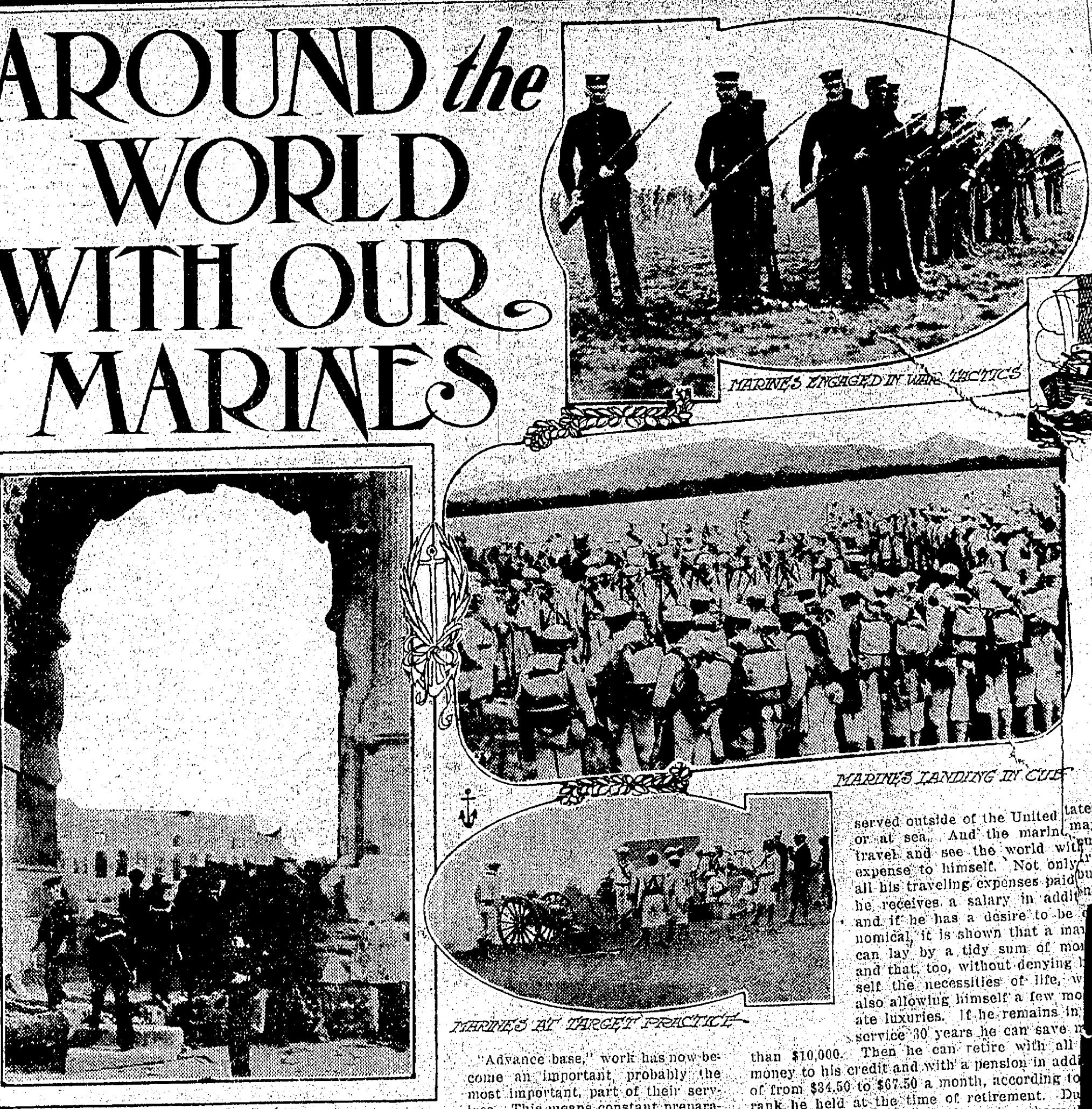
"She reads all the popular novels, but I don't call them much."

Some men fail to meet their obligations because they are headed the other way.

Of course you are lucky. Just think of the many times lightning failed to strike you.

Mrs. Whinney's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, colds, the cure, reduces Inflammation, stops pain, cures wind colic, &c. &c.

It takes a female detective to follow the fashions.



MARINES ENGAGED IN NAVY ACTIVITIES

MARINES LANDING IN CUBA

MARINES VISITING IN SAMOA

MARINES AT TARGET PRACTICE

Marines are serving outside of the United States and at sea. And the marine without travel and see the world without expense to himself. Not only will he receive a salary in addition to his pay, but all his traveling expenses paid out and if he has a desire to be nomadic, it is shown that a marine can lay by a tidy sum of money, too, without denying himself the necessities of life, while allowing himself a few more luxuries. If he remains in service 30 years he can save more than \$10,000.

Then he can retire with all money to his credit and with a pension in addition of from \$34.50 to \$37.50 a month, according to rank he held at the time of retirement. During the 28 years more than 500 marines have placed all the vacancies as fast as they occur.

There is not a single vacancy in the marine corps. Its quota of 30,000 men and 334 officers is kept filled, re-enlistments or recruits taking the place of those who leave.

In spite of the attractions which are held for enlistment in the marine corps, foreign in great variety of service, comparatively light most of the time and so on, it is not a mere matter of application followed by a perfunctory examination which will land a man in this service. The examination is severe. This applies especially to physical fitness, although mental and moral qualifications are considered also and rank is in the mind of the recruiting officers.

Applicants at recruiting stations are rejected for many reasons. Men are not wanted who morally unfit any more than are those who do not meet the desired physical requirements. Marine corps desire to maintain a high standard and will not accept men who, in the opinion of officers in charge, are likely to prove deserters or weaklings in any way, or who may have a bad influence on the other men.

Recruiting officers are alert in efforts to prevent the enlistment of any men who try to get into service as a means of escaping from the results of misdeeds. Such men, it is always feared, will deserting when opportunity offers. When a man is recruited his Bertillon record is promptly forwarded to Washington, where records are searched to see if he has ever before been enlisted in any branch of the service and discharged. As the recruits are not sworn in for five or six days, this gives time to catch them if they have tried to get in wrongfully. Criminals sometimes caught in this way trying to escape the clutches of the law by enlisting in the government service. Washington has other Bertillon records made in the recruiting offices.

Enlistment in the marine corps is for four years. Last year those who had been in the service for so well that 40 per cent of those who expired, re-enlisted for another four-year period. The training is systematic and careful, developing the best that is in a man. There are special exercises for strengthening weak parts of the body which enable the marines to stand the rigorous campaign with a minimum of physical fatigue. The pay for the newly enlisted man is a month and a half, which includes food, allowances for clothing and so forth. In addition there is extra pay for men who win marksmanship medals, who receive good conduct medals and who proficient in various lines of work. It has been shown that a marine, after allowing himself a amount each month for extras, can retire after years' service with more than \$10,000 in his drawing interest at 4 per cent.

Ripley sings of him:

"After I met him all over the world, a dashing kind of things." Like landing himself with a Gatling gun to talk to them, eatin' kings;

"E sleeps in an armchair of a cot, an' e drills with the deck on a slew; There isn't a job on top of the earth the beggar don't know how to do.

You can leave 'im at night on a bald man's head to paddle 'is own canoe;

'E's a sort of a bloomin' cosmopolous—soldier and sailor too."

The American marine, "Soldier of the Sea," known all over the world from Gibraltar to Yokohama, has been a strong factor in helping to maintain the prestige of the United States, to fight its battles and stand guard on many foreign shores. This influence is not likely to be lessened with the passing years. "The marines have landed and have shown that a marine, after allowing himself a amount each month for extras, can retire after years' service with more than \$10,000 in his drawing interest at 4 per cent.

Ripley sings of him:

"Audiences like a lot of spirit in acting." "Yes, they fairly drink it in."

Coughs and Colds cannot hold out against Dr. D. M. Mentholated Cough Drops. A simple dose gives relief—5¢ at all Druggists.

Any woman likes to see a well dressed woman—if she is the woman.

ALBERTA CROP YIELDS

At MacLeod, Alta., weather conditions were excellent all through the season. Ninety per cent of the wheat up to Oct. 1st graded No. 1, the only No. 2 being fall wheat. The yield ranged from 20 to 40 bushels per acre, with an average of 28. Oats yielded well, and barley about 60 bushels.

In many places it depends almost entirely on the housewife's knowledge of foods and on her watchfulness—but fortunately, in one place, however, economy has been attained by the use of the famous Calumet Baking Powder.

Economy in baking, as every good cook knows, depends not so much on the success in buying the materials as on the success in using them. Failed mean waste bigger losses by far than the savings she makes in buying. And the fact that she makes every baking successful has made it the favorite of every cook that uses it. Calumet is the secret of economy in baking.

It is the most, too—attested by hundreds of leading physicians—and as for its general quality, it is indeed the highest award at two World's Fair Expositions—one in Chicago, Ill., and one in Paris, France, in March, 1900. Adv.

The high cost of living nowadays, and the way prices are steadily climbing skyward, is making economy a necessity. This was in the good old days of our thrifty ancestors. But how to achieve economy? That's the rub.

In many places it depends almost entirely on the housewife's knowledge of foods and on her watchfulness—but fortunately, in one place, however, economy has been attained by the use of the famous Calumet Baking Powder.

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Women Freemasons.

Will the fair-reaching reforms in the constitution of Freemasonry now, with due consideration, lead to the admission of women to the lodges? Few lodges, though not formally recognized by the governing authorities, have admitted women to their lodges.

John Turner of Lethbridge grew barley that went 60 bushels to the acre.

"Red Rice" averages in weight from 60 to 68 pounds, and at Rostherne the Marquis' wheat will run as high as 64 pounds to the bushel; while a sample of Marquis wheat at Arcola weighed no less than 68 pounds to the bushel. This variety is grading No. 1 hard.

Calgary, Alta., Oct. 8.—The problem of handling Alberta's big grain crop in becoming a serious one and there is a congestion at many points in southern Alberta. One thousand cars could be used immediately. The C. P. R. prepared for a normal year, while the yield of grain was everywhere abnormal, with an increased acreage of about 23 per cent.

Moore Jaw, Sask., returns show remarkable yields.

Bassano, Alta., Sept. 25, '13—Individual record crops grown in Alberta include 1,300-acre field of spring wheat grown near Bassano which went thir-

Sentiment in Advertising

Grand Rapids Tribune

BY DURUM & SUTOR.

Grand Rapids Wisc., Jan. 21, 1914
Received at the Post Office at Grand Rapids
Wisc., Second Class
Mail Matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year.....	\$1.00
Two Years.....	.75
Three Months.....	.40

Advertising Rates—For display matter, a flat rate of 12 cents an inch is charged. The dimensions of the space are to be given. Inserting a one column advertisement cost \$2.00 for one insertion. Additional insertion cost at the same rate. Insertions of two columns, 24 cents; insertions of three columns, 36 cents. Insertions of four columns, 48 cents. Insertions of five columns, 60 cents. Insertions of six columns, 72 cents. Insertions of seven columns, 84 cents. Insertions of eight columns, 96 cents. Insertions of nine columns, 108 cents. Insertions of ten columns, 120 cents. Insertions of eleven columns, 132 cents. Insertions of twelve columns, 144 cents. Insertions of thirteen columns, 156 cents. Insertions of fourteen columns, 168 cents. Insertions of fifteen columns, 180 cents. Insertions of sixteen columns, 192 cents. Insertions of seventeen columns, 204 cents. Insertions of eighteen columns, 216 cents. Insertions of nineteen columns, 228 cents. Insertions of twenty columns, 240 cents. Insertions of twenty-one columns, 252 cents. Insertions of twenty-two columns, 264 cents. Insertions of twenty-three columns, 276 cents. Insertions of twenty-four columns, 288 cents. Insertions of twenty-five columns, 300 cents. Insertions of twenty-six columns, 312 cents. Insertions of twenty-seven columns, 324 cents. Insertions of twenty-eight columns, 336 cents. Insertions of twenty-nine columns, 348 cents. Insertions of thirty columns, 360 cents. Insertions of thirty-one columns, 372 cents. Insertions of thirty-two columns, 384 cents. Insertions of thirty-three columns, 396 cents. Insertions of thirty-four columns, 408 cents. Insertions of thirty-five columns, 420 cents. Insertions of thirty-six columns, 432 cents. Insertions of thirty-seven columns, 444 cents. Insertions of thirty-eight columns, 456 cents. Insertions of thirty-nine columns, 468 cents. Insertions of forty columns, 480 cents. Insertions of forty-one columns, 492 cents. Insertions of forty-two columns, 504 cents. Insertions of forty-three columns, 516 cents. Insertions of forty-four columns, 528 cents. Insertions of forty-five columns, 540 cents. Insertions of forty-six columns, 552 cents. Insertions of forty-seven columns, 564 cents. Insertions of forty-eight columns, 576 cents. Insertions of forty-nine columns, 588 cents. Insertions of fifty columns, 600 cents. Insertions of fifty-one columns, 612 cents. Insertions of fifty-two columns, 624 cents. Insertions of fifty-three columns, 636 cents. Insertions of fifty-four columns, 648 cents. Insertions of fifty-five columns, 660 cents. Insertions of fifty-six columns, 672 cents. Insertions of fifty-seven columns, 684 cents. Insertions of fifty-eight columns, 696 cents. Insertions of fifty-nine columns, 708 cents. Insertions of sixty columns, 720 cents. Insertions of sixty-one columns, 732 cents. Insertions of sixty-two columns, 744 cents. Insertions of sixty-three columns, 756 cents. Insertions of sixty-four columns, 768 cents. Insertions of sixty-five columns, 780 cents. Insertions of sixty-six columns, 792 cents. Insertions of sixty-seven columns, 804 cents. Insertions of sixty-eight columns, 816 cents. Insertions of sixty-nine columns, 828 cents. Insertions of七十 columns, 840 cents. Insertions of seventy-one columns, 852 cents. Insertions of seventy-two columns, 864 cents. Insertions of seventy-three columns, 876 cents. Insertions of seventy-four columns, 888 cents. Insertions of seventy-five columns, 900 cents. Insertions of seventy-six columns, 912 cents. Insertions of seventy-seven columns, 924 cents. Insertions of seventy-eight columns, 936 cents. Insertions of seventy-nine columns, 948 cents. Insertions of eighty columns, 960 cents. Insertions of eighty-one columns, 972 cents. Insertions of eighty-two columns, 984 cents. Insertions of eighty-three columns, 996 cents. Insertions of eighty-four columns, 1008 cents. Insertions of eighty-five columns, 1020 cents. Insertions of eighty-six columns, 1032 cents. Insertions of eighty-seven columns, 1044 cents. Insertions of eighty-eight columns, 1056 cents. Insertions of eighty-nine columns, 1068 cents. Insertions of ninety columns, 1080 cents. Insertions of ninety-one columns, 1092 cents. Insertions of ninety-two columns, 1104 cents. Insertions of ninety-three columns, 1116 cents. Insertions of ninety-four columns, 1128 cents. Insertions of ninety-five columns, 1140 cents. Insertions of ninety-six columns, 1152 cents. Insertions of ninety-seven columns, 1164 cents. Insertions of ninety-eight columns, 1176 cents. Insertions of ninety-nine columns, 1188 cents. Insertions of一百 columns, 1200 cents. Insertions of一百零一 columns, 1212 cents. Insertions of一百零二 columns, 1224 cents. Insertions of一百零三 columns, 1236 cents. Insertions of一百零四 columns, 1248 cents. Insertions of一百零五 columns, 1260 cents. Insertions of一百零六 columns, 1272 cents. Insertions of一百零七 columns, 1284 cents. Insertions of一百零八 columns, 1296 cents. Insertions of一百零九 columns, 1308 cents. Insertions of一百零十 columns, 1320 cents. Insertions of一百零十一 columns, 1332 cents. Insertions of一百零十二 columns, 1344 cents. Insertions of一百零十三 columns, 1356 cents. Insertions of一百零十四 columns, 1368 cents. Insertions of一百零十五 columns, 1380 cents. Insertions of一百零十六 columns, 1392 cents. Insertions of一百零十七 columns, 1404 cents. Insertions of一百零十八 columns, 1416 cents. Insertions of一百零十九 columns, 1428 cents. Insertions of一百零二十 columns, 1440 cents. Insertions of一百零二十一 columns, 1452 cents. Insertions of一百零二十二 columns, 1464 cents. Insertions of一百零二十三 columns, 1476 cents. Insertions of一百零二十四 columns, 1488 cents. Insertions of一百零二十五 columns, 1500 cents. Insertions of一百零二十六 columns, 1512 cents. Insertions of一百零二十七 columns, 1524 cents. Insertions of一百零二十八 columns, 1536 cents. Insertions of一百零二十九 columns, 1548 cents. Insertions of一百零三十 columns, 1560 cents. Insertions of一百零三十一个 columns, 1572 cents. Insertions of一百零三十两个 columns, 1584 cents. Insertions of一百零三十三个 columns, 1596 cents. Insertions of一百零三十四个 columns, 1608 cents. Insertions of一百零三十五个 columns, 1620 cents. Insertions of一百零三十六个 columns, 1632 cents. Insertions of一百零三十七个 columns, 1644 cents. Insertions of一百零三十八个 columns, 1656 cents. Insertions of一百零三十九个 columns, 1668 cents. Insertions of一百零四十个 columns, 1680 cents. Insertions of一百零五十个 columns, 1692 cents. Insertions of一百零六十个 columns, 1704 cents. Insertions of一百零七十个 columns, 1716 cents. Insertions of一百零八十个 columns, 1728 cents. Insertions of一百零九十个 columns, 1740 cents. Insertions of一百零一百个 columns, 1752 cents. Insertions of一百零一百零一个 columns, 1764 cents. Insertions of一百零一百零二个 columns, 1776 cents. Insertions of一百零一百零三个 columns, 1788 cents. Insertions of一百零一百零四个 columns, 1800 cents. Insertions of一百零一百零五个 columns, 1812 cents. Insertions of一百零一百零六个 columns, 1824 cents. Insertions of一百零一百零七个 columns, 1836 cents. Insertions of一百零一百零八个 columns, 1848 cents. Insertions of一百零一百零九个 columns, 1860 cents. Insertions of一百零一百零十个 columns, 1872 cents. Insertions of一百零一百零一个 columns, 1884 cents. Insertions of一百零一百零二个 columns, 1896 cents. Insertions of一百零一百零三个 columns, 1908 cents. Insertions of一百零一百零四个 columns, 1920 cents. Insertions of一百零一百零五个 columns, 1932 cents. Insertions of一百零一百零六个 columns, 1944 cents. Insertions of一百零一百零七个 columns, 1956 cents. Insertions of一百零一百零八个 columns, 1968 cents. Insertions of一百零一百零九个 columns, 1980 cents. Insertions of一百零一百零十个 columns, 1992 cents. Insertions of一百零一百零一个 columns, 2004 cents. Insertions of一百零一百零二个 columns, 2016 cents. Insertions of一百零一百零三个 columns, 2028 cents. Insertions of一百零一百零四个 columns, 2040 cents. Insertions of一百零一百零五个 columns, 2052 cents. Insertions of一百零一百零六个 columns, 2064 cents. Insertions of一百零一百零七个 columns, 2076 cents. Insertions of一百零一百零八个 columns, 2088 cents. Insertions of一百零一百零九个 columns, 2100 cents. Insertions of一百零一百零十个 columns, 2112 cents. 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TAXES. TAXES! TAXES!

(Madison Journal)

Get your notice yesterday showing the amount of your taxes? Wasn't it surprising?

Dazing?

Dumbounding?

Here is the first reflex sensation from that \$27,000,000 appropriated by the last legislature. What a riot! What revelry, what dissoluteness with the hard-earned money of the people! The rise seems universal.

Taxes!

They are all the talk on the streets. Nothing else counts. The increase is from a few dollars to each individual to hundreds.

A widow who lives in her humble home and rents three poor little houses on the same lot paid \$80 odd last year in taxes, this year \$143! She is not netting that poor widow, two per cent on her investment!

Another home owner living elsewhere in the city, paid \$192 on his homestead last year. This year the levy is \$259—an increase of \$68, or more than 33 per cent. Still further up the line is a home on which the tax last year was \$426. This year it is \$568—a dilation of \$132. This increase alone actually is more than the total tax on the place ten years ago!

What do you think of that?

Another citizen who has been heavily taxed last year, pays only an additional \$15 this year and is holding his breath lest an awful mistake be made and he is mulcted still further.

"My raising is 30 per cent," exclaims a leading druggist, and he was "red headed."

"I," said another, "paid \$5,000 two or three years ago for place that is now assessed at \$6,000 and can't sell for anywhere near that amount. The assessor, the city, or the state may gladly take it at less than the assessment."

"I have a lot, assessed at \$1,800," said another. "That's more than I paid for it seven years ago and more than I can sell it for today, and I have been paying taxes throughout these seven years."

Such the street talk.

"Farmers, too, are in insurrection. Their burdens have been increased enormously, not so heavily as those of the city folk, yet enough to cause consternation. No such scandal ever has been known in this state. No such excitement has prevailed since the days of the civil war. A political revolution simply is inevitable. The party responsible for the astounding situation is doomed. Voters will no longer stand this insufferable oppression."

Mark the prophecy.

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IN A STREET.

A great many persons have the idea that a city or other municipality has the absolute control of a highway or street. In other words, that the municipality is the absolute owner in fee of such property. This is not the fact. The municipality simply has an easement, that is, the right to use the highway for street or highway purposes. It simply means that the city can do such work on such street and construct such means of travel thereon as will take care of the traffic on the street and also the right to control and regulate the use of the street for other public purposes such as water-mains, etc.

Ordinarily the city does not own the land on which the street is located. The abutting property owners own the center of the street.

If any use is made of the street other than for public purposes within the field noted above, that is a matter that concerns the abutting property owners. No one has a right to build along such a street for private purposes, even though he obtains the permission of the municipality, without obtaining permission from the abutting property owners, which all attorneys understand and obtain.

Mr. A. L. Akey and Carl Akey were at Rudolph Sunday visiting.

Max Zemrow is now working in the mill again as third hand on the machine.

Francis Biron has gone back to work in the mill after a two weeks vacation.

Mr. Brown the teamster was on the pick list the past week.

Harry and Loyd Barton have quit the job at the mill as roll skinners and gone to Wausau to look for work.

Loyd Crotteau got his hand hurt one day the past week, a level falling it sprained it.

The party responsible for the astounding situation is doomed. Voters will no longer stand this insufferable oppression.

Mark the prophecy.

W. E. WHEELAN ATTORNEY AT LAW

In office in Daily Block, East Side Telephone No. 243, Grand Rapids, Wis.

GEO. W. BAKER & SON

UNDERTAKERS AND LICENSED

EMBALMERS

North Second Street, East Grand Rapids, Wis. Business phone 401, Night Calls 402.

Grand Rapids Veterinary Hospital

Dr. V. P. Norton, Prop.

The fully equipped veterinary hospital in the city, having all the latest and most modern appliances to serve our patrons. Telephone 631, Residence 161.

SIGEL

Eric Newman spent the latter part of the week at his home in Grand Rapids.

Simon Worland, Eric Berg, and John Granger attended the Institute held at the Training school at Grand Rapids on Wednesday and Thursday.

Carl Newman and wife are here from Minnesota and are guests at the Newman home.

Young peoples meeting will be held at the Ernest Lindquist home on Thursday night, Jan. 29. All are invited.

Miss Alida Lundstrum is employed at the Rev. Nordling home at Grand Rapids.

David Anderson and Simon Nyström, who are employed at Sherry's, were Sunday guests at their homes.

Ladies aid society will meet with Mrs. Ben Peterson on Wednesday afternoon.

Ernest Anderson was a caller at the Rapids on Sunday.

SOUTH ARPIN

Louis Strack is hauling stone for a new barn.

The stockholders of the Fairview Dairy Association's cheese factory held a meeting Saturday evening at which they sold the factory to Dick Tjirkoma. Consideration \$2100.

A number from here attended the dance in Vespa Saturday night.

William Buchanan was seen on these streets one day last week.

HOW TO DO IT.

(From Farm, Stock and Home.)

Some day, and the sooner the better, the Northwest must deal frankly with its question of vacant lands held by speculators. This is a matter which concerns the city even more largely than it does the country. Every city and every village has idle land in plenty, bearing little share of the taxation, waiting until the industry of the community has made it valuable. Every farmer knows of this.

Mrs. Iona Ratelle and Beatrice Miles went to the Rapids Friday and visited until Sunday noon.

Mrs. N. G. Ratelle is able to be around the house after a two weeks illness with La Grippe.

Mrs. Geo. Elliott was shopping in your city Monday.

Nick Ratelle, W. J. Clark and Aug.

Jacoby, school board of District No.

Where the Calculator Scores
The best tradition requires that whenever a lightning calculator tells how many seconds there were in the life of Methuselah some one must shout: "Wrong!" You've muffed it this time. I've figured the whole thing whereupon the lightning calculator receives an armful of papers, glances at the first few sheets, looks up, grins and chuckles: "Just as I thought. You've forgotten the leap year."

Have a Purpose.

The first great rule is that we must do something—that life must have purpose and aim—that work should be not merely accidental and sporadic—but steady and continuous. Pleasure is a jewel which will only retain its lustre when it is in a setting of work; and a vacant life is one of the worst of pains, though the lands of leisure that stud a crowded, well-occupied life may be among the greatest to which we look back with the things to which we look back with the greatest delight.—Lecky.

MADISON STUDENTS IN ESSAY CONTEST.

Madison, Wisconsin, Jan. 14, 1914.
Dear Editor:

You will be interested to know that thirteen students in the College of Agriculture are participating in a prize essay contest arranged by the American Swine Herd of Chicago and the American Poland China Record, one of the leading swine record associations of the world.

Following is a list of the students who have submitted essays in the contest:

Sidney G. Rubinow, Kaukauna, Monona.

W. B. Nevins, Madison, Wisconsin.

John G. Payton, Green Lake, Wisconsin.

George S. Bulkley, Libertyville, Illinois.

Herbert E. Nelson, Cörliss, Wisconsin.

Earl Hutchinson, Madison, Wisconsin.

W. E. Rasmussen, Hammond, Wisconsin.

T. P. Harney, Marshfield, Wisconsin.

R. B. Gunn, Auburndale, Wisconsin.

George F. Baumleister, Boscobel, Wisconsin.

Martin H. Knutson, Ridgeway, Wisconsin.

Lewis E. Schrieber, Baraboo, Wisconsin.

James H. Murphy, Keweenaw, Wisconsin.

It is expected that students from ten of the agricultural colleges will compete for cash prizes amounting at each institute to \$50.00. The prize fund will be divided into four rewards. The first-prize article from each competing school will be eligible in the competition for three grand prizes amounting in all to \$100.00.

Very truly yours,
A. W. Hopkins, Agricultural Editor.

The Massacre of the Innocents.

(by Thos. J. Taylor.)

Six days red Carnage reigned;
stained,
Six days the Bay State glebe, new-
lay crimson dight;

Six days the sun, far soothng, shed
Dull rays on wounded, dying, dead;
Six days the inoffensive bled—

O piteous sight!

A thousand hunters bold.

Their sanguinary tales have told.

Nor spared their breath!

Told how the deer, sore hurt, had run

The race despairing, till, by gun,

Or club, and seeking knife undone.

It died the death.

By treason beguiled,

A thousand creatures, scarcely wild,

Have paid the due:

Too late they learned—oh, cruel-
wise!

Our seeming friendship only lies;

Too long bent almost trusting eyes

On man untrue.

'Tis done; sweet Peace resumes:

And now afar in covert glooms,

Where none may see,

Unnumbered stricken creatures lie

In pain—in grievous pain—to die

(Man's lust of sport to satisfy).

In misery.

It is a good omen. The outside of the farm was never more promising. The prices of crops are generally satisfactory. The management of the farm is becoming more and more a scientific matter. Many progressive young men are making a study of the productiveness of soils and their adaptability.

All these things point the way to better conditions. The time is now, and not many years ago at that, when farm products were sold at ruinously low prices. The farmer worked hard, and when the year's reckoning was made there was a debtor balance. It was not encouraging. Naturally, the drift was to the cities. A living was guaranteed there, and there was an absence of annoyance for fear that both ends would not meet at the conclusion of the season.

This condition does not exist today. Prices are good for practically all the products of the farm. A better knowledge of farm needs and conditions is apparent. Strikes and lay-offs, so frequently existing in the cities, are quite unknown on the farm.

Agricultural journals are subscrbed for and read with intelligent interest. And the younger generation, especially, is acquiring some scientific preparation which will make the future farmer a real acquisition to the movement.

While statistics do not support

any great return to the farm, the public sentiment is certainly pointing in that direction. And that will ultimately lead to the desired end. And when intelligent interest is aroused the rest will be comparatively easy.

Help Out the Local Reporter.

We presume there was never a newspaper in any locality that gave all the local happenings. It is often that someone comes or goes that the reporter does not see. It happens that the family is missed several times. They get the impression that the editor does not care to mention them. This is a mistake. In most country towns the local work is the hardest work connected with the newspaper. A man may be a good editorial writer, but a flat failure in the local field and vice versa. Editorial material is obtained by study, by reading newspapers, sometimes by using scissors. Personals and local happenings can't be read and clipped from other papers, not by a jugful. It makes physical as well as mental exertion to get out ten columns of local news in a town of this size. Most people take a local paper to get the local happenings. Don't be afraid to tell the editor or reporter that you have friends visiting you. There are lots of people who are interested in your friends. You owe it as a duty to them to let your friends know of their doings. Perhaps you think the paper shows partiality, but just see if the paper doesn't treat you right if you give it a chance.—Exchange.

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Where none may see,

Unnumbered stricken creatures lie

In pain—in grievous pain—to die

(Man's lust of sport to satisfy)

In misery.

THE SWINE HERD

HOW TO WORK THEM

Although the procession keeps up a good trotting to the cities, there is steady and growing sentiment which looks to the farm as the future home of many young men, who are struggling to maintain a precarious existence in the large cities.

It is a good omen. The outlook on the farm was never more promising. The prices of crops are generally satisfactory. The management of the farm is becoming more and more a scientific matter. Many progressive young men are making a study of the productiveness of soils and their adaptability.

All these things point the way to better conditions. The time was, and not many years ago at that, when farm products were sold at ruinously low prices. The farmer worked hard and when the year's reckoning was made there was a debtor balance. It was not encouraging. Naturally, the drift was to the cities. A living was guaranteed there, and there was an absence of annoyance for fear that both ends would not meet at the conclusion of the season.

This condition does not exist today. Prices are good for practically all the products of the farm. A better knowledge of farm needs and conditions is apparent. Strikes and lay-offs, so frequently existing in the cities, are quite unknown on the farm.

Agricultural journals are subscribed for and read with intelligent interest. And the younger generation, especially, is acquiring some scientific preparation which will make the future farmer a real acquisition to the movement.

While statistics do not support any great return to the farm, the public sentiment is certainly pointing in that direction. And that will ultimately lead to the desired end. And when intelligent interest is aroused the rest will be comparatively easy.

Help Out the Local Reporter.

We presume there was never a newspaper in any locality that gave all the local happenings. It is often that someone comes or goes that the reporter does not see. It happens that the family is missed several times. They get the impression that the editor does not care to mention them. This is a mistake. In most country towns the local work is the hardest work connected with the newspaper. A man may be a good editorial writer, but a flat failure in the local field and vice versa. Editorial material is obtained by study, by reading newspapers, sometimes by using scissors. Personals and local happenings can't be read and clipped from other papers, not by a jugful. It makes physical as well as mental exertion to get out ten columns of local news in a town of this size. Most people take a local paper to get the local happenings. Don't be afraid to tell the editor or reporter that you have friends visiting you. There are lots of people who are interested in your friends. You owe it as a duty to them to let your friends know of their doings.

Don't be afraid to tell the editor or reporter that you have friends visiting you. There are lots of people who are interested in your friends. You owe it as a duty to them to let your friends know of their doings.

After the clay has been obtained by thoroughly mixing or puddling the materials when wet. For this reason, it is desirable that the mixing be done in wet weather. The mixing can be left to the trade after the materials have been properly placed, but this involves a whole winter's work of constant labor. Then the mixing is not always satisfactory. In all cases, it is advisable to dress the road with a road machine or split-log dray after the materials have been thoroughly mixed, to give it a crown of not more than one inch or less than three-fourths inch to the foot from the center to the sides. A light coating of sand may then be added. The use of the road machine or dray should be continued at frequent intervals until the surface is smooth and firm.

If the road to be treated is composed of clay, it should first be brought to a rough grade with a road machine. The surface should then be dressed with sand, pulverized by harrowing to a depth of about four inches after which it is given a crown or slope of about one-half inch to the foot from the center to the sides. If then covered with 6 to 8 inches of clean, sharp sand, which is spread thicker in the center than at the sides. The materials should then be mixed with plows and harrows while they are comparatively dry, after which they are finally puddled with a harrow during wet weather. If clay works to the surface and the road becomes very sticky sand should be added. If clay works to the surface and the road becomes very sticky sand should be added. If clay is soft when puddled, and dried, and dusted in the usual manner with a road machine. This should be done when the surface is soft, yet stiff enough to pack well under the roller or the traffic. Wide shallow ditches should be provided on both sides of the road and culverts or cross drains should be placed wherever water flows across the road. If it is exceedingly important that the "sand on clay" roads be well drained.

After the clay on sand, or the sand on clay, road is completed, it should be carefully maintained until the surface becomes firm and smooth. The construction of this type of road is not difficult, but the operation of soft soil places appear, more sand should be added, and if hard, sandy places are found, more clay is needed. It is just as important to attend to these small details as to any other part of the work for, if they are neglected, the road is liable to fail.

It requires approximately 1 cubic yard of clay to surface one and one-half running yards of road 12 feet in width, or about 1175 cubic yards to a mile. From three-fourths to 1 cubic yard will make a load for two horses on a dry clay road.

The cost of the road will therefore depend largely upon the distance the material must be hauled, ranging from \$300.00 to \$3000.00 per mile. A road built under the direction of the Office of Public Roads at Gainesville, Florida, one mile long, 14 ft. wide, and having 3 inches of sand-clay surface, cost \$881 per mile, or ten cents per square yard. Another sand-clay road built by the Office of Public Roads, Florida, 10 ft. wide, 7 miles thick, cost \$470 per mile, or about five cents per square yard.

Immigration and Emigration.

Starting disclosures are revealed in the Canadian press concerning recent reports credited to the U. S. Commissioner of Immigration, Montreal, and the Hon. J. W. Roche, Canadian Minister of the Interior, showing that during the year ending June 30, 1913, 143,575 people left the Dominion of Canada to take up homes in the United States, while during the year ending March 31, 1913, 139,009 Americans emigrated to Canada.

The following table shows the situation for the past six years:

Canada United States to to

Year United States Canada

1907-8..... 58,328 58,312

1908-9..... 84,564 59,832

1909-10..... 94,496 105,789

1910-11..... 105,512 121,451

1911-12..... 107,934 133,710

1912-13..... 143,573 139,009

594,919 616,112

The number of Americans who have returned to the States after living for a period in Canada is reported as follows:

1909-10..... 22,832

1910-11..... 31,432

1911-12..... 38,317

1912-13..... 54,497

High freight rates and interest charges, increased cost of protected implements, food, clothing, lumber and other necessities coupled with frequent low prices for grain apparently convinced many that farming pays best "back home."

B. G. Packer, Wisconsin Immigration Commissioner.

Fly Holds Up Texas Train.

Waco, Tex.—One fly the other night delayed a passenger train, caused the arrest of a Pullman porter, and the avowed intentions of at least six passengers to sue the railroad company for damages. A southbound train due in Waco, at 8 p. m., found the Pullman car, which it lightly picks up here, locked, the porter missing and angry passengers executing the company.

A hurried investigation showed that the porter an hour before had asked for cut coins to be given by railroad, and found a fly in it and started a row with the proprietor and had been locked up for disturbing the peace, leaving his car neglected.

BEER

P H O N E

R A P I D S

G R A N D R A P I D S

W A S H I N G T O N

C O M M U N I C A T I O N

W H I C H I C A G O

U. S. C O M M U N I C A T I O N

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Moreland's Fox Farm.
Henry Moreland, famous Bayfield county "fox farm" and the owner of the foxes valued at nearly \$75,000 says that raising the animals is a fine art. Mr. Moreland was in the city Tuesday from his fox farm near Iron River.

"After seven years in the business, during which time I lost thousands of dollars, and at times was almost bankrupt I have just learned the proper way to raise foxes." The Iron River man said he lost 24 foxes because of improper handling, sold a black fox for \$1,300, which is valued at more than \$10,000, and made other mistakes.

"Only in the past year have I been able to successfully raise foxes. Previous to that I lost 24 pups. I learned from another Wisconsin breeder the proper method of raising foxes and now am able to breed and develop the young ones without loss."

Mr. Moreland has one of three fox farms in Wisconsin and one of a small number scattered about the United States and Canada. There is an excellent market for fox skins and fabulous sums frequently are paid for them. The recent sale of a fox farm on Prince Edward's Isle involved a purchase price of \$60,000. Black foxes are valued at \$10,000 to \$30,000.

"Mr. Moreland has two pairs of black foxes; he values at \$20,000 a pair. Three kinds of foxes, the black, silver gray and half breeds, are raised at the Iron River ranch.

"Wild foxes must have proper care and must not be bothered," he said. They are timid and sensitive to unusual noises. If another fox is raising young ones and there is the sound of a dog barking or human voices she will instinctively grab the "pups" in her mouth to shield them and often they are killed in this way."—Superior Telegram.

Mrs. Carl Boelke Dies Suddenly.
Puttville Record:—Mrs. Carl Boelke died at the home of her son Alvin Boelke north of the city about seven miles Sunday of appendectomy, at the age of 69 years, 8 months and 4 days.

Funeral services were said by Rev. Tomb, of the German Lutheran church at Marshfield in the house at 2 p.m. and interment was made at Wood cemetery in this city yesterday.

It was the sad duty of the Record not over six months ago to chronicle the death of her husband, Carl Boelke, who had reached a ripe old age of usefulness, and the wife of his bosom did not wait long before joining him in that Eternal Beyond.

Fashion Frills.
Fashions for women is the newest slogan. Surely, but they will have to wear some clothes to put pockets in.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

We only ask our rights—to wear silk trousers to the knee and then cut off all the trousering below the knee—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Women will wear a great deal of velvet this fall," says the fashion page. Readers will be glad to know that woman contemplate wearing a great deal of anything.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Modern Way.
"Sakes alive!" exclaimed the Stork, upon meeting the little God of Love, crying bitterly. "What is the matter, Dan?" "The m-m-m-matter," sobbed Cupid. "Is that Cupidity is making twenty-six foreign countries have been received by school children in one New York school district thru a letter exchange maintained by the school authorities.

Science Siftings.
Uranus is 1,781,680,000 miles from the sun. We are about 92,582,000, or one-nineteenth the Uranus distance.

All the planets in our solar system move ever from right over to left, from west to east opposite to the motion of the hands of a watch to one in north latitude and twins the equator.

Professor Barnard is using the great forty inch Yerkes refractor in a very useful piece of astronomical work in following the temporary stars of recent years long after they have become invisible to ordinary telescopes.

State Lines.
There are 2,016,545 families in New York state.

Humus leads in the amount of international revenue receipts.

The state of Washington operates five stone quarries, using the product in road building.

West Virginia now ranks third in the value of pottery produced, being exceeded by Ohio and New Jersey.

West Virginia's product of chief value is white ware, of which it is the second largest producer in the country.

Courtesy Is Love of Man.

Courtesy. This is love in society, love in relation to etiquette. "Love doth not behave itself seemingly." Politeness has been defined as love in trifles. Courtesy is said to be love in little things. And the one secret of politeness is to love. Love cannot behave itself unseemly.—Henry Drummond.

STATEMENT OF

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin,

As made to the United States Government, January 13, 1914.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts \$ 562,085.85
United States Bonds 100,000.00
Other Bonds 297,523.75
Bank Building & Fixtures 25,000.93
Cash on hand and in banks 175,213.31
Due from U. S. Treasurer 2,350.00

Comparative Statement

Showing a rapid growth in assets over a period of years. This increased business indicates well pleased customers. Ask one of them.

Total Assets January 13, 1906 \$ 299,156.60
Total Assets January 13, 1908 600,749.57
Total Assets January 13, 1910 765,618.80
Total Assets January 13, 1912 989,714.10
Total Assets January 13, 1914 1,162,173.84

OFFICERS

Geo. W. Mead, President. Earle M. Pease, Vice-President.
A. G. Miller, Cashier.

DIRECTORS

W. J. Conway E. W. Ellis Dr. J. J. Looze Edward Lynch
Geo. W. Mead Earle M. Pease Isaac P. Witter

Your business is invited, no matter how small or how large.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

"The Bank That Does Things For You"

1000 Main Street, Grand Rapids, Wis.

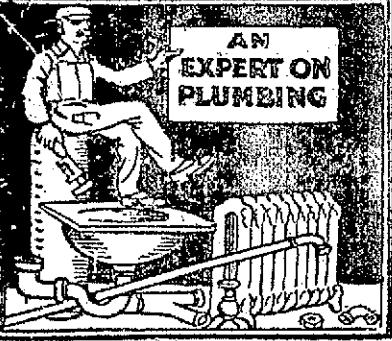
Telephone No. 2222

Telegraph Address: First Natl.

Telex No. 2222

Teletype No. 2222

LOCAL ITEMS.



AN EXPERT ON PLUMBING

Don't Kick on Your Plumbing Bill

If you employ plumbers who do not understand their business—that's your fault. If they don't know how to do a job, they have to figure out some way to put the work together—but your expense.

We Know How

because we have not only had the necessary technical training, but the difficult, practical work we have done enables us to meet every emergency and get the job completed quickly. That's why our bills are less.

Prompt Efficient Service LEWIS J. ERON, Practical Plumber

Phone 578 3rd Ave. S. near Grand Ave.

Thrifty Boys

We would be pleased to have every boy who is earning money start a savings account at this bank.

We wish to encourage the boys to have a part of their earnings each month, and a few years later they will have enough to buy a farm or start in business.

Others are doing this—why not you? One dollar is enough to start.

Firs' National Bank, Grand Rapids, Wis.

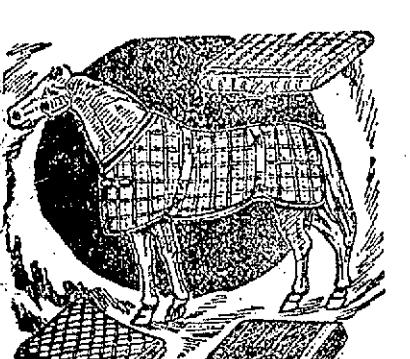
The bank that does things for you."



YOU'LL PAY OUR BILL GLADLY
when you see the quality and quantity of the stationery it represents. Send us a trial order, even if it is only for a box of pencils. We sell everything for the office except the furniture. Supply you with anything from a few blotters to a complete new set of account books.

SAM CHURCH PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST.

Dealer in Anaco Cameras, Camera Supplies, Stationery, Combs and Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Toilet Waters, Perfumes, Rubber Goods, Toilet Creams, School Supplies, Fine Candles, Books and Patent Medicines.



CARRIAGE COMFORT
is assured when you have one of our Fur Lap Robes.

Not the bargain counter kind, but something worth owning. They wear well, look well and keep those who use them comfortable. Something for Your Horses' Comfort.

too, you'll find in our Horse Blankets. We sell Harness, also, for every purpose.

All over the country the Every-body-in-Church-Sunday movement is catching like wild-fire. Grand Rapids is in line with the movement and everybody will go to church here February First.

JOHN NILLES, West Side Harness Dealer

LOCAL ITEMS.

R. L. Nash spent Sunday with friends in Portage.

Andrew Bissig was in the city Monday looking after some business matters.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Otto spent Sunday at Wausau, the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Geo. M. Otto.

Henry F. Miller of the town of Seneca favored this office with a pleasant call on Friday.

Mrs. Lydia Ecklund visited with relatives and friends in Merrill on Thursday and Friday.

Chas. Bathke, one of the solid farmers of the town of Sigel, was a guest of the Herman Koehler family on the past ten weeks.

Frank Shelfout, one of the progressive young farmers of Rudolph, was among the Tribune callers on Saturday.

Health or Ill-Health. It's all in your spine. F. T. Hoff, Chiropractor, over Daly's Drug Store.

Harry Halberstadt of the town of Grand Rapids was among the pleasure callers at this office on Tuesday while in the city on business.

Will Haertl of Lindsey spent Monday and Tuesday in this city looking after some business matters and visiting his friends. The Tribune acknowledges a pleasant call.

Messrs. John and C. A. Norrington were called to Green Bay on Tuesday afternoon by the serious illness of their mother who has been failing for some time with dropsy.

If careful planning and enthusiasm united effort, the churches of Grand Rapids ought to be packed Sunday, Feb. 1st, the Everybody-in-Church-Sunday, throughout the state.

P. H. Likes of "Leavenworth Hill" was among the callers at the Tribune office on Friday while in the city attending the farmer's course. Mr. Likes reports everything lovely out this way.

Andrew Clavin of Bismarck, Minn., spent Thursday in the city visiting with friends and looking after some business matters. Mr. Clavin had been at Babcock where he owns some property.

Tony Wacholtz of the town of Sigel was among the callers at the Tribune office on Saturday while in the city on business, having dropped in to pay up his subscription for another year.

At the meeting of the Central Wisconsin State Fair association held at Marshfield last week E. E. Ames of this city was elected president, and R. R. Williams, secretary. John White who was secretary last year, refused to be a candidate again.

J. E. Farley departed on Sunday evening for Madison where he will attend the state convention of plumbers. John will also visit with his mother in Milwaukee before returning and incidentally take in the Wolf-River fight.

Mike Kubisak has returned from Milwaukee where he has been employed at his trade of plumber the past season. During his absence Mrs. Kubisak spent the summer with her parents in Sigel. They are again living in their home on 10th avenue north.

Joseph Zabawa, who has been operating a dredge west of Babcock during the past summer and fall, finished his work last week and returned to this city. The weather has been exceptionally good this fall for dredging and could have been carried on later had not the work been finished.

J. E. Kays of Green Bay, spent several days in the city the past week visiting with his brother, Gus Kays. Mr. Kays is a tailor at Green Bay and while here improved his time by taking some instructions in cutting ladies tailored suits from R. F. Matthews who has a reputation of being one of the best cutters in that line in the state.

Messrs. Henry Kalsched and Phillip Adler, two of Marshfield's pioneer business men, were in the city on Thursday calling on friends. They report quite a hot contest for the postoffice up there, but are of the opinion that A. J. Pankow, editor of the Democrat will pull down the plumb. The present postmaster's term expires January 27th.

John Fritchle, treasurer of the town of Rudolph, was a pleasant caller at this office on Saturday. Matt Schiltz of the town of Rudolph, who has been seriously ill for several months, was in the city on Saturday. While not as well as he might be, Mr. Schiltz is feeling and looking pretty good considering that several doctors had given up hopes of his recovery.

The National League for Medical Freedoms has arranged for Mrs. Mignon I. Jones to lecture on Medical Freedoms at the Opera House in this city on Friday evening, Jan. 23d at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Jones is president of National League for Race Betterment and is a strong lecturer and should be heard by all. This is a subject that is receiving the attention of a great number of people at the present time and is one on which the public should be informed.

Alois Huser of the town of Seneca was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Friday. Mr. Huser was in attending the farmer's course in this city, and while he does not particularly need the information that is given out at these places, still enjoys the meetings. While some of the farmers have not yet discovered the value of the silo in this country, Mr. Huser has had one for the past 23 years, and as a result he has been reaping the benefits for many years past.

Merrill News:—F. W. King, who has been assistant manager of the Merrill Ry. & Lighting Co., for many years, this week resigned his position to enter the employ of the A. H. Stange Co., Percy Daly of Grand Rapids will succeed Mr. King, Feb. 1. In the meantime Frank Wais is employed in the office. The executive ability of Mr. King will make him a valued member of the company he is about to enter, and his many friends extend their best wishes for his success.

All over the country the Every-body-in-Church-Sunday movement is catching like wild-fire. Grand Rapids is in line with the movement and everybody will go to church here February First.

Announcement.
Civil Service Examinations for Railway Mail Clerks will be held in various places in Wisconsin, February 2nd, 1914. For requirements, etc., write Postoffice Box 982, Milwaukee, Wis.

Legal blanks for sale at this office.

LOCAL ITEMS.

M. N. Weeks spent several days in Milwaukee last week attending the auto show.

Jesse Drost of Chicago spent several days in this city last week visiting with friends.

J. H. Short of Nekoosa was a guest of the Tribune callers on Monday while in the city on business.

John Joosten of Rudolph favored the Tribune office with a pleasant call on Saturday while in the city on business.

Mrs. George Elliott of Rudolph was a business visitor in the city on Monday. The Tribune acknowledges a pleasant call on Friday.

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Edward Lynch of Milwaukee spent several days in the city the first part of the week visiting with friends. Mrs. Bender had been at Waupaca visiting with friends and relatives before coming here.

Mr. and Mrs. James Blaisdell, of Winona, spent several days in the city the past week visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Nels Lamari. Mr. and Mrs. Blaisdell were on their way home from a visit of several weeks with relatives in Minneapolis and Pardoeville.

We have a number of Men's Coat Skin overcoats which we will sell at a big discount. Johnson & Hill Co.

The Nekoosa Times comes out this week with a new dress printed on a new press and increased in size to seven columns. Editor Good is apparently determined to keep step with the many other improvements that are being made at Nekoosa, and he seems to be turning the trick.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, By Nicholas Murray Butler.—Independent, Nov. 27, 1913, p. 396-400.

As a means of furthering international peace, the Carnegie Foundation has created the Divisions of International Law and of Economics and History, and with these divisions are associated scholars of international reputation. Mr. Butler arranges the policy of the United States in regard to its treaty obligations.

What Shall We Do For Gasoline? by Waldemar Kaempfert—Outlook, Dec. 6, 1913, p. 755-758.

A reward of \$100,000 is offered by the International Association of Recognized Automobile Clubs to the lucky man who discovers a cheap substitute for gasoline. The world's supply of this commodity is steadily diminishing while the demand for it is rapidly on the increase. In the meantime, while the world is waiting for this new fuel, here is a marvelous opportunity for the mechanical genius to invent a motor than can be operated with kerosene.

Versatility and Dr. S. Wier Mitchell by R. H. Schaeffer—Century, Dec. 1913, p. 267-269.

An interesting sketch of Dr. Mitchell; his personality and his writings. A man is, indeed, many-sided who can claim eminence as a physician, discoverer in science and medicine, citizen, man of affairs, novelist, short-story writer and poet.

Prof. Jackson Gives Good Talk.

Vesper Pioneer:—Last Thursday evening the Congregational church was crowded when Prof. Jackson gave his address, "Squeaks" sounded mysterious but the Squeaks in our National, state, etc., government, in our home life, were made pretty plain before Mr. Jackson got through.

The facts that more money is spent for chewing gum each year than for text books; that if all the schools, colleges and universities in the United States would burn down, the drink bill for one year would rebuild them were Squeaks worth considering.

According to the statistics of Wisconsin this is not a sanitary method of handling fodder and will have to be done away with. Whether those who wish to continue the business will furnish their patrons with individual forks, napkins and finger bowls remains to be seen.

There is no medicine made that is more sure and reliable than Barker's for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh and Rheumatism. We can recommend it every time.

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COOKS ARE WANTED IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examinations for cooks and bakers for both men and women.

From the registers of eligibles resulting from these examinations certifications will be made to fill the following vacancies in the Indian Service, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications unless it is found to be in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion:

One cook at Kickapoo School, Kansas, at \$420 a year; one cook at Greenwood School, California, at \$500 a year; one cook at Pine Ridge School, South Dakota, at \$500 a year; one assistant cook at Fort Lapwai, Sanitarium, Idaho, at \$500 a year; baker at Pine Ridge school, South Dakota, at \$500 a year.

Women desired for the specific vacancies mentioned above.

The usual entrance salary for the positions of cook and baker in the Indian Service is \$500 a year.

The following bills were then on motion allowed and ordered paid:

Cleaning Lowell school \$ 6.00

Cleaning Howe school 7.50

Cleaning Lincoln school 51.00

Wm. Drisko repairing Lowell school 24.55

Lewis Schroeder repairing Lowell school 22.04

H. M. Behmer repairing Howe school 6.15

W. H. Wright repairing boiler arch 2.60

E. J. Farley, plumbing 6.00

Bosser Bros. & Co., hauling and storing coal 40.47

C. Reiss, Coal Co., coal edgings 18.59

E. W. Ellis Lumber Co., edgings 24.00

Perfect Ink Co., ink 2.00

Survey Associates, book 2.00

Chamber Cash Livery, trustee



Don't Kick on Your Plumbing Bill

If you employ plumbers who do not understand their business—that's your fault. If they don't know how to do a job, they have to figure out some way to put the work together—at your expense.

We Know How

Because we have not only had the necessary technical training, but the difficult, practical work we have done enables us to meet every emergency and get the job completed quickly. That's why our bills are less.

Prompt Efficient Service
LEWIS J. ERON,
Practical Plumber
Phone 578 3rd Ave. S. near Grand Ave.

Thrifty Boys

We would be pleased to have every boy who is earning money start a savings account at this bank.

We wish to encourage the boys to save a part of their earnings each month, and a few years later they will have enough to buy a farm or start in business.

Others are doing this—why not you? One dollar is enough to start.

Firs! National Bank,
Grand Rapids, Wis.

The bank that does things for you.



You'll pay our bill gladly when you see the quality and quantity of the stationery it represents. Send us a trial order, even if it is only for a box of pencils. We sell everything for the office except the furniture. Supply you with anything from a few blotters to a complete new set of account books.

SAM CHURCH
PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST.
Dealer in
Ansco Cameras, Camera Supplies, Stationery, Combs and Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Toilet Waters, Perfumes, Rubber Goods, Toilet Creams, School Supplies, Fine Candies, Books and Patent Medicines.



CARRIAGE COMFORT
is assured when you have one of our Fur Lap Robes. Not the bargain counter kind, but something worth owning. They wear well, look well and keep those who use them comfortable. Something for Your Horses' Comfort. You'll find in our Horse Blankets. We sell Harness, also, for every purpose.

JOHN NILES,
The Side Harness Dealer

LOCAL ITEMS.

R. L. Nash spent Sunday with friends in Portage.

Andrew Biasig was in the city Monday looking after some business matters.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Otto spent Sunday at Wausau the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Geo. M. Otto.

Henry F. Miller of the town of Seneca favored this office with a pleasant call on Friday.

Miss Lyda Ecklund visited with relatives and friends in Merrill on Thursday and Friday.

Chas. Bathke, one of the solid farmers of the town of Sigel, was among the Tribune callers on Saturday while in the city on business.

Frank Shelfout, one of the progressive young farmers of Rudolph, was among the Tribune callers on Saturday.

Health or Ill-Health. It's all in your spine. F. T. Hoff, Chiropractor, over Daly's Drug Store.

Harry Halberstadt of the town of Grand Rapids was among the pleasant callers at this office on Tuesday while in the city on business.

Will Haerl of Lindsey spent Monday and Tuesday in this city looking after some business matters and visiting his friends. The Tribune acknowledges a pleasant call.

Messrs. John and C. A. Normington were called to Green Bay on Tuesday afternoon by the serious illness of their mother who has been failing for some time with dropsy.

If careful planning and enthusiastic effort count, the churches of Grand Rapids ought to be packed Sunday, Feb. 1st, the Everybody-in-Church-Sunday, throughout the state.

P. H. Likes of "Leaven Hill" was among the callers at the Tribune office on Friday while in the city attending the farmer's course. Mr. Likes reports everything lovely on his way.

Andrew Clavin of Bumidji, Minn., spent Thursday in the city visiting with friends and looking after some business matters. Mr. Clavin had been at Babcock where he owns some property.

Tony Wachholz of the town of Sigel was among the callers at the Tribune office on Saturday while in the city on business, having dropped in to pay up his subscription for another year.

At the meeting of the Central Wisconsin State Fair association held at Marshfield last week E. E. Zanes of this city was elected president, and R. R. Williams, secretary. John White who was secretary last year, refused to be a candidate again.

J. E. Failey departed on Sunday evening for Madison where he will attend the state convention of plumbers. John will also visit with his mother in Milwaukee before returning and incidentally take in the Wolf-Rivers light.

Mike Kubisak has returned from Milwaukee where he has been employed at his trade of plumber the past season. During his absence Mrs. Kubisak spent the summer with her parents in Sigel. They are again living in their home on 10th avenue north.

Joseph Zahawa, who has been operating a dredge west of Babcock during the past summer and fall, finished his work last week and returned to this city. The weather has been exceptionally good this fall for dredging and could have been carried on later had not the work been finished.

J. E. Kaye of Green Bay, spent several days in the city the past week visiting with his brother, Gus Kaye. Mr. Kaye is a tailor at Green Bay and while here improved his time by taking some instructions in cutting ladies' tailored suits from R. F. Matthews who has a reputation of being one of the best cutters in that line in the state.

Moses Henry Kalisch and Phillip Adler, two of Marshfield's pioneer business men, were in the city on Thursday calling on friends. They report quite a hot contest on for the postoffice up there, but are of the opinion that A. J. Pankov, editor of the Democrat will pull down the plumb. The present postmaster's term expires January 27th.

John Fritchke, treasurer of the town of Rudolph, was a pleasant caller at this office on Saturday.

Matt Schiltz of the town of Rudolph, who has been seriously ill for several months, was in the city on Saturday. While not as well as he might be, Mr. Schiltz is feeling and looking pretty good considering that several doctors had given up hopes of his recovery.

The National League for Medical Freedom has arranged for Mrs. Milton J. Jones to lecture on Medical Freedom at the Opera House in this city on Friday evening, Jan. 23d at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Jones is president of National League for Race Betterment and is a strong lecturer and should be heard by all. This is a subject that in receiving the attention of a great number of people at the present time and is one on which the public should be informed.

Alois Huser of the town of Seneca was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Friday. Mr. Huser was in attending the farmers' course in this city, and while he does not particularly need the information that is given out at these places, still enjoys the meetings. While some of the farmers have not yet discovered the value of the silo in this country, Mr. Huser has had one for the past 28 years, and as a result he has been reaping the benefits for many years past.

Merrill News:—F. W. King, who has been assistant manager of the Merrill Ry. & Light Co., for many years, this week resigned his position to enter the employ of the A. H. Stange Co., Percy Daly of Grand Rapids will succeed Mr. King, Feb. 1. In the meantime Frank Wais is employed in the office. The executive ability of Mr. King will make him a valued member of the company he is about to enter, and his many friends extend their best wishes for his success.

All over the country the Everybody-in-Church-Sunday movement is catching like wild-fire. Grand Rapids is in line with the movement and everybody will go to church here February First.

Don't Worry—The sense of your disease is in your spine. Ed-Ro Prak-Tik will remove it. F. T. Hoff, Chiropractor, Daly Block, East Side.

COOKS ARE WANTED IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

The United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examinations for cooks and bakers, for both men and women. From the registers of eligibles resulting from these examinations certifications will be made to fill the following vacancies in the Indian Service, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications, unless, it is found to be in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion: One cook at Klickapoo School, Kansas, at \$420 a year; one cook at Greenville School, California, at \$500 a year; One cook at Witteben School, Wisconsin, at \$500 a year; one cook at Pine Ridge School, South Dakota, at \$500 a year; one assistant cook at Fort Lapwai Sanitarium, Idaho, at \$600 a year; one cook at Pine Ridge school, South Dakota, at \$500 a year. Women are desired for the specific vacancies mentioned above. The usual entrance salary for the positions of cook and baker in the Indian Service is \$500 a year.

LIBRARY NOTES

Some interesting articles in the December magazines, for circulation at the Public Library.

American and Immigrant Blood, by E. A. Ross—Century, Dec. 1913, p. 258-262.

A study of the problems of immigration that are facing us as a people. Prof. Ross shows how, instead of being a source of strength to our nation, as the throng of immigrants was once, the foreign population of the United States today is bringing illiteracy, vice, pauperism and various social effects which are a menace to our civilization.

Six Months of Wilson, by George Harvey—North American Review, Dec. 1913, p. 577-587.

A comprehensive article dealing with the principal measures sanctioned by the new administration. The tariff bill and the "exemption of a class from prosecution under the Anti Trust Law" are discussed.

The Field-Goal Art, by P. H. Davis—St. Nicholas, Dec. 1913, p. 141-147.

Football and the football heroes in the art of kicking goals from the field; illustrated with photographs of the greatest heroes and crucial moments in great games.

The Waterpower War, by H. B. Fuller—World's Work, Dec. 1913, p. 194-209.

The modern waterpower development, as one of the epoch-making industrial events in the history of our country, and the new problems connected with it in the way of legislation and ownership are interestingly treated and well illustrated.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, By Nicholas Murray Butler—Independent, Nov. 27, 1913, p. 396-400.

As a means of furthering international peace, the Carnegie Foundation has created the Divisions of International Law and of Economics and History, and with these divisions are associated scholars of international reputation. Mr. Butler arranges the policy of the United States in regard to its treaty obligations.

What Shall We Do For Gasoline? by Waldemar Kaempfert—Outlook, Dec. 6, 1913, p. 755-758.

A reward of \$100,000 is offered by the International Association of Recognized Automobile Clubs to the lucky man who discovers a cheap substitute for gasoline. The world's supply of this commodity is steadily diminishing while the demand for it is rapidly on the increase. In the meantime, while the world is waiting for this new fuel, here is a marvelous opportunity for the mechanical genius to invent a motor than can be operated with kerosene.

Versatility and Dr. S. Wier Mitchell by R. H. Schaeffer—Century, Dec. 1913, p. 267-269.

An interesting sketch of Dr. Mitchell, his personality and his writings. A man is, indeed, many sided who can claim eminence as a physician, discoverer in science and medicine, citizen, man of affairs, novelist, short-story writer and poet.

Prof. Jackson Gives Good Talk. Vesper Pioneer:—Last Thursday evening the Congregational church was crowded when Prof. Jackson gave his address, "Squeaks sounded mysterious but the Squeaks in our National, state, etc., government, in our home life, were made pretty plain before Mr. Jackson got through."

The facts that more money is spent for chewing gum each year than for text books; that if all the schools, colleges and universities in the United States would burn down, the drink bill for one year would rebuild them were Squeaks worth considering. Also that home life with the whole family together once in a while at least was rapidly becoming a thing of the past in cities and towns was also a squeak to be noticed, and a whole lot of other squeaks that need attention.

Mr. Jackson has a way of bringing some hard facts home in a humorous way, that is very interesting. The ladies of the church served a fine supper and cleared a nice sum. Mrs. Deans rendered a solo in a pleasing manner and the whole evening was thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

NEW ROME

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Evans and family spent Sunday at the D. Ramsey home of Saratoga.

Mr. William Lueck of Price, Wis., spent the week with his brother Herman Lueck and family, also calling on old friends. He came down to pay his taxes.

Those who attended the Odd Fellows' installation and banquet at Grand Rapids Tuesday, from here were Mr. and Mrs. John Lundquist, Mr. and Mrs. William Engram and Mr. and Mrs. James Peterson.

The Ash Tree planted by Washington at Mount Vernon.

The Weed Willow over the grave of Cotton Mather, near Bunker Hill, taken from a tree that shaded the grave of Napoleon at St. Helena.

"The Cary Tree," a large sycamore near Mt. Pleasant, O.

"The Washington Elm," at Cambridge, Mass., under which Washington took command of the American army, July 3, 1775.

The "Wawona Tree" of Mariposa Grove, California, 28 feet thick.

Don't Worry—The sense of your disease is in your spine. Ed-Ro Prak-Tik will remove it. F. T. Hoff, Chiropractor, Daly Block, East Side.

Announcement. Civil Service Examinations for Railway Mail Clerks will be held in various places in Wisconsin, February 21st, 1914. For requirements, etc., write Postoffice Box 962, Milwaukee, Wis.

Legal blanks for sale at this office.

SCHOOL BOARD PROCEEDINGS

Lincoln Building, Grand Rapids, Wm., Jan. 12, 1914.

Regular meeting of the Board of Education was called to order at 7:30 p.m. by President I. P. Witter. The following commissioners were present: Reeves, Sears, Ragan, Witter, Rowland, Bell, Horton, Johnson, Natwick (9); Absent, Commissioners Hill, Kellogg, Babcock, G. W. Paulus, Nash Hatch and Mellicke, (7).

The minutes of the regular meeting held on December 8, 1913, were then read and approved.

The following bills were then on motion allowed and ordered paid:

Cleaning Lowell school \$ 8.00

Cleaning Howe school 7.50

Cleaning Lincoln school 51.00

Wm. Dahlke, repairing Lowell school 24.55

Lewis Schroeder, repairing Lowell school 22.04

H. M. Beimler, repairing Howe school 6.15

W. H. Wright repairing boiler arch 2.60

J. E. Farley, plumbing 6.00

Bussert Bros. & Co., hauling and storing coal 40.47

C. Reiss Coal Co., coal 187.59

E. W. Ellis Lumber Co., edgings 24.00

Remington Typewriter Co., typewriter and repairs 52.32

Johnson & Hill Co., domestic science & general supplies 20.51

Lambert-Harding Printing Co., supplies 15.70

Perfect Ink Co., ink 18.00

Survey Assoc., book 2.00

Chamber Cash Livery, truancy expense 3.00

Longmans, Green & Co., debate references 9.17

Wood County Reporter printing 19.50

Johnson Service Co., repairs20

Wells, Fargo & Co., Dec. express 1.25

Eagle Lock Co., locks and keys 16.24

Little, Brown & Co., commercial books 2.63

National Geographic Society, grade books 2.50

A. B. Dick Co., office supplies 2.12

Beckley Cardy Co., general supplies 9.10

F. Lamerton, drayage 1.00

Wood County Telephone Co., rentals and toll 0.50

Grand Rapids Foundry Co., repairs90

O. C. Davis Co., engineer's supplies71

MacMillan Co., debate references 2.48

Wood County Drug Store general 1.10

Electric & Water Co., Dec. lights and power 51.05

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The MYSTERY of MARY

By Grace Livingston Hill Lutz
AUTHOR OF "MARCIA SCHUYLER", "PHOEBE DEANE"

"DAWN OF THE MORNING", ETC.
ILLUSTRATIONS BY TRAY WATERS
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 125 BY J. D. LIPSHUTZ COMPANY

SYNOPSIS.

Tyrone Dunham, just alighted from a train, is approached by a beautiful girl who asks his protection. She had no place to go, so Tyrone takes her to his address. Dunham takes her to his home and in the absence of his mother, she took the money with a kind of awe.

Her first earnings. It seemed so strange to think that she had really earned some money, who she had always had all she wanted without lifting a finger.

name "Mary." She had told him he might call her that. Could it be that it was her real name, and that she had meant to trust him with so much of her true story?

He pondered the delicate writing of the note, thinking how like her it seemed, then he laid the note in an inner pocket and thoughtfully lifted off the evening clothes. It was then that he touched the silk-lined cloth of her dress, and he drew back almost as if he had ventured roughly upon something sacred. Startled, averted, he looked upon it, and then with gentle fingers lifted it and laid it upon his knees.

Gradually, as he rocked the gown, told its own story, as she had thought it would; how she had been obliged to put on a disguise, and this was the only way to hide her own dress.

With a sigh, he carefully folded up the cloth gown, wrapped it in folds of paper from the empty haberdashery box, placed it in his suitcase. Then transferred the hat to its original, rang the bell, and ordered the car to take the trunk and suitcase he called for them.

During the afternoon, he took occasion to run into the Judge's private about some unimportant detail business which were transacting as he was leaving be said:

"There is something strange about this," said Mrs. Dunham, as with ruffled dignity she emerged from the hall closet, holding her lost rain-coat at arm's length. "You don't suppose your brother could be playing some kind of a joke on us, do you? Cornelia?" I never did understand jokes."

"Of course not," said practical Cornelia with a snif. "It's my opinion that Norah knows all about the matter, and Tyrone has been helping her out with a few suggestions."

Now, Cornelia, what do you mean by that? You surely don't suppose your brother would try to deceive us—his mother and sister?"

"I didn't say that, Mother," answered Cornelia, with her head in the air. "You've got your rain-coat back, but you'd better watch the rest of your wardrobe. I don't intend to let Norah have free range in my room any more."

CHAPTER VIII.

Meantime, the girl in Chicago was brought in a new and hard way. She brought to her task a disciplined mind, fine artistic taste, a delicate but healthy body, and a pair of willing, if unskilled, hands. To her surprise, she discovered that the work for which she had so often lightly given orders was beyond her strength.

As the weary days succeeded each other into weeks, she found that while her skill in table-setting and waitressing had much prided, it was more often than not offset by her discrepancies in other lines, and so came about that with mutual consent she and Mrs. Rhinehart parted company.

This time, with her reference, she did not find it so hard to get another place, and after trying several, she learned to demand certain things, which put her finally into a room where her ability was appreciated, and where she was not required to do things in which she was unskilled.

Then the son of the house came home from college in disgrace, and began to make violent love to her, until her case seemed almost desperate. She dreaded too much to make another change, for in some ways her work was not so hard as it had been in other places, and her wages were better; but from day to day she felt she could scarcely bear the hourly annoyances. The other servants, too, were not only utterly uncompanionable, but deeply jealous of her, resenting her gentle breeding, her careful speech, her dainty parlor ways, her room to herself, her loyalty to her mistress.

He took the hat out, and held it in his hand, looking at it from different angles and trying to remember just how the girl had looked out at him before he saw her again in the office.

"Bring them to me here, Henry," the boy hastened away, and soon came back, bearing two hat-boxes, one of them in a crate—and the heavy leather suit-case.

With a start of surprise, Dunham sat up in his uncomfortable chair.

"Say, Henry, those things ought not to come in here. He glanced curiously about, and was relieved to find that there was only one old gentleman in the room, and that he was asleep.

"Suppose we go up to a private room with them. Take them out to the elevator, and I'll see you in a moment."

"All right, sir."

"And now, Henry, suppose you remove that crate from the box. Then it won't be so heavy to carry."

"All right, sir. I'll be there in just a minute."

The young man hurried out to the elevator, and he and Henry made a quick ascent to a private room. He gave the boy a round fee, and was left in quiet to examine his property.

As he hummed the strings of the first box his heart beat wildly, and he felt the blood mounting to his face. When he about to solve the mystery which had surrounded the girl in whom his interest had now grown so deep that he could scarcely get her out of his mind for a few minutes at a time?

The young man hurried out to the elevator, and he and Henry made a quick ascent to a private room. He gave the boy a round fee, and was left in quiet to examine his property.

"I am afraid I am the criminal, Cornelia," he said. In his pleasantest manner. "I'm sorry I can't explain just how this thing got on my closet shelf. I must have it. It is there myself through some unavoidable mix-up; it's too bad I couldn't have found it before so have you a lot of work. But you're the richer for it; I paid the bill yesterday. Please accept it with my compliments."

Cornelia exclaimed with delight over the recovered hat.

"But boy in the world could it have set into your closet, Tyrone?" It was impossible. I left it in my room. I know it did, for I spoke to Norah about it before I left. How do you account for it?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

But the box was empty, save for some crumpled white tissue-paper. He took up the carpet in perplexity and his own name written by himself, when he remembered. This was the box he had sent down to the club by the cabman, to get it out of his hands. He felt dismally, and turned quickly to the other box and cut the cord. This time he was rewarded by seeing the great black hat, beautiful and intact in spite of its journey to Chicago. The day was saved, and also the reputation of his mother's maid. But was there no word from the beautiful stranger? He searched hurriedly through the wrappings, pulled out the hat quite unmercifully, and turned the box upside down, but nothing else could be found. Then he went at the suit-case. Yes, there was the rain-coat. He took it out triumphantly, for now his mother could say nothing, and moreover, was not his trust the fair stranger ill-fated? He had done well to bring it in her. He began to take out the other garments, curious to see what had been there for her use.

A long, golden-brown hair nestling on the collar of the bathrobe gleamed in a chance ray of sunlight. He looked at it reverently, and laid the garment down carefully, that it might not be disturbed. As he lifted the coat, he saw the little note pinned to the lapel, and seized it eagerly. Surely this would tell something!

But no, there was only the message that she had arrived safely, and her thanks. Stay, she had signed her name to it.

Stealing over him or thought he was going to feel one and sat down. In that shade until he recovered. When he worked at all he drove an occasional nail, deftly interspersed with burning tobacco from the other turtles, dropping his tools and climbing down, after them and forgetting for a space to climb back up again and argueing about the hellish way in which the poor are growing poorer and the rich growing fatter. Finally, having sufficient wages coming to him to enable him to cease working for a week, he quit in order to visit with some of his wife's kin who had opportunity arrived at his house. Thereat, really needing the shed, I completed it myself. Of a verity, I know the ways of the turtle!—Kansas City Star.

Had to Be Squeezed.

"The railway is run by a scoundrel corporation," said the fretful passenger. "Well," replied the conductor, "it has to be. If it were run by an

thing with a soul, it might be a sensitive soul, and the kickers would eat a watermelon with them. Once he fancied there was a fire away off somewhere and went to see. Several times he either felt a strange illness

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The MYSTERY of MARY

By Grace Livingston Hill Lutz

AUTHOR OF "MARCIA SCHUYLER", "PHOEBE DEANE".

"DAWN OF THE MORNING" ETC.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTERS

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SYNOPSIS.

Tony Dunham just awoke from a long nap induced by a beautiful girl who asks his protection. She is in fear of pursuit, but declines to give the cause of her distress. Dunham takes her to his home and in the absence of his mother

took the money with a kind of awe. Her first words: It seemed so strange to think that she had really earned some money, she who had always had all she wanted without having a finger.

Gradually, as he looked, the gown told its own story, as she had thought it would: how she had been obliged to put on a disguise; and this was the only way to hide her own dress.

With a sigh he carefully folded up the cloth gown, wrapped it in folds of paper from the empty hat-box, placed it in his suit-case. Then transferred the hat to its original ring the bell, and ordered the car for the box and suit-case he called for them.

During the afternoon he took occasion to run into the Judge's private office about some unimportant detail business they were transacting, as he was leaving he said:

"The way, Judge, who was your woman who gave you such a surprise by her sudden disappearance? never told me her name. Is she one of my acquaintances. I wonder?"

"Her name is Mary Weston," the Judge, smiling. "I don't believe you know her for she was from Florida, and was visiting here only a few days. She sailed for Europe next day."

At closed the incident, and so was the mystery was concerned.

Dunham purposefully remained down merely having a clerk telephone for him that he had gone out of town and would not be home until so they need not wait up. He did this because he did not wish to tell his mother or his sister ask him more questions about the missing coat.

Then he took a twenty-

trolley ride into the suburbs and to make good his word that he one out of town.

A little after midnight he arrived at his house, secured his suit-case and the hat-box, and took a cab to his room. He left the vehicle at the corner sound of it when his mother's voice.

He let himself silently into the house with his latch-key, and tiptoed up to his room. The light was burning low. He put the hat-box in the farthest corner of his closet, then took out the rain-coat, and slipping off his shoes, went softly down to the ball closer.

In utter darkness he felt around and finally hung the coat on a hook under another long cloak, then gently released the hanging loop and let the garment slip softly down in an inconveniences heap on the floor. He stole upstairs as quietly as if he had been a naughty boy stealing sugar. When he reached his room, he turned up his light, and putting out the hat-box, surveyed it thoughtfully. This was a problem which he had not yet been able to solve. How should he dispose of the hat so that it would be discovered in such a way as to cast no further suspicion upon the maid?

He took the hat out and held it on his hand, looking at it from different angles and trying to remember just how the girl had looked out at him from under its drooping plumes. Then with a sigh he laid it carefully in his box again and went to bed.

The morning brought clearer thought, and when the summons to breakfast pealed through the hall he took the box bodily in his hand and descended to the dining-room, where he presented the hat to his astonished sister.

"I am afraid I am the criminal, Corneilia," he said in his pleasantest manner. "I'm sorry I can't explain just how this thing got on my closest.

I must have put it there myself through some unaccountable mixup. It's too bad I couldn't have found it before and so saved you a lot of worry. But you are one hat the richer for it paid the bill yesterday. Please accept it with my compliments."

Corneilia exclaimed with delight over the recovered hat.

"But how in the world could it have got into your closet, Tryon? It was impossible. I left it in my room, I know I did, for I spoke to Norah about it before I left. How do you account for it?"

The young man hurried out to the elevator, and he and Henry made a quick ascent to a private room. He gave the boy a round coat, and was left in quiet to examine his property.

As he hummed the strings of his fiddle, he heard the thuds of his heart beat wildly, and he left the blood mounting to his face. Was he about to solve the mystery which had surrounded the girl in whom his interest had now grown so deep that he could scarcely get her out of his mind for a few minutes at a time?

But the box was empty, save for some crumpled white tissue-paper. He took up the cover in perplexity and saw his own name written by himself. Then he remembered. This was the box he had sent down to the cabinman, to get it out of his way. He felt disappointed, and turned quickly to the other box and cut the cord. This time he was rewarded by seeing the great black hat, beautiful and unique, spite of its journey to Chicago. The day was saved, and also the reputation of his mother's maid. But was there no word from the beautiful stranger? He searched hurriedly through the wrappings, pulled out the hat quite unmercifully, and turned the box upside down, but nothing else could be found. Then he went at the suit-case. Yes, there was the rain-coat. He took it out triumphantly, for now his mother could say nothing, and moreover, was not his trust in the fair stranger justified? He had done well to believe in her. He began to take out the other garments, curious to see what had been there for her use.

A long, golden brown hair nestling on the collar of the bathrobe gleamed in a chance ray of sunlight. He looked at it reverently, and laid the garment down carefully, that it might not be disturbed. As he lifted the coat, he saw the little note pinned to the lapel, and seized it eagerly. Surely this would tell something!

But no, there was only the message that she had arrived safely, and her thanks. Stay, she had signed her

name "Mary." She had told him he might call her that. Could it be that it was her real name, and that she had meant to trust him with so much of her true story?

He pondered the delicate writing of the note, thinking how like her it seemed, then he put the note in an inner pocket and thoughtfully lifted out the evening clothes. It was then that he touched the silk-lined cloth of her dress, and he drew back almost as if he had ventured roughly upon something sacred. Startled, awed, he looked upon it, and then with gentle fingers lifted it and laid it upon his knee.

"Oh, I don't attempt to account for it," he said, with a gay wave of his hand. "I've been so taken up with other things this past week, I may have done almost anything. By the way, Mother, I'm sure you'll be glad to hear that Judge Blackwell has made me a most generous offer of business relations, and that I have decided to accept it."

Amid the exclamations of delight over this bit of news, the hat was forgotten for a time, and when the mother and sister finally reverted to it and began to discuss how it could have gotten on the closet shelf, he broke in upon their questions with a suggestion.

"I should advise, Mother, that you make a thorough search for your rain-coat. I am sure now that you must have overlooked it. Such things often happen. We were so excited the morning Cornelia missed the hat that I suppose no one looked thoroughly."

"But that is impossible, Tryon," said his mother, with dignity. "I had that closet measured most carefully."

"Nevertheless, Mother, please me by looking again. That closet is dark, and I would suggest a light."

He beat a hasty retreat, for he did not care to present at the finding of the rain-coat.

"There is something strange about this," said Mrs. Dunham, as with ruffled dignity she emerged from the hall closet, holding her lost rain-coat at arm's length. "You don't suppose your brother could be playing some kind of a joke on us, do you, Corneilia? I never did understand jokes."

"Of course not," said practical Corneilia, with a smile. "It's my opinion that Norah knows all about the matter, and Tryon has been helping her out with a few suggestions."

"Now, Cornelia, what do you mean by that? You surely don't suppose your brother would try to deceive us—his mother and sister?"

"I didn't say that, Mother," answered Cornelia, with her head in the air. "You've got your rain-coat back, but you'd better watch the rest of your wardrobe. I don't intend to let Norah have free range in my room any more."

CHAPTER VIII.

Meantime, the girl in Chicago was walking in a new and hard way. She brought to her task a disciplined mind, a fine artistic taste, a delicate but healthy body, and a pair of willing, if unskilled, hands. To her surprise she discovered that the work for which she had gone out lightly given orders was beyond her strength. As the weary days succeeded each other into weeks, she found that while her skill in table-setting and waiting was much prized, it was more than offset by her discrepancies in other lines, and so it came about that with mutual consent she and Mrs. Rhinehart parted company.

This time, with her reference, she did not find it so hard to get another place, and, after trying several, she learned to demand certain things, which put her finally into a home where her ability was appreciated, and where she was not required to do things in which she was unskilled.

Then the son of the house came home from college in disgrace, and began to make violent love to her, until her case seemed almost desperate. She came in inexplicably to make another change, for in some ways her work was not so hard as it had been in other places, and her wages were better; but from day to day she felt she could scarcely bear the hourly annoyances. The other servants, too, were not only utterly uncompanionable, but deeply jealous of her, resenting her gentle breeding, her careful speech, her dainty personal ways, her room to herself, her loyalty to her mistress.

Sometimes in the cold and darkness of the night-vigils she would remember the man who had helped her, who had promised to be her friend, and had begged her to let him know if she ever needed help. Her hungry heart cried out for sympathy and comfort. In her dreams she saw him coming to her across interminable plains, hastening with his kindly sympathy, but she always awoke before he reached her.

In order that he might be found, she would remain in the same place, and try to make him contrive from half a yard of ribbon.

The worker should choose a wide weave of silk ribbon covered with a pretty floral design. To make the case, the ribbon should be turned up about one-third of the width, and caught at intervals of three or four inches with a neat fagoting stitch to form pockets.

The home on either side should be finished in the same way.

The worker should next take some

PRETTY RIBBON CASE

DAINTY AND MOST USEFUL ACCESSORY FOR BOUDOIR.

Work of Putting It Together Will Furnish Amusement for the Spare Hours—Only Cardboard, Ribbon and Thread Required.

Every one who keeps a special roll of ribbon for her lingerie will like the little case illustrated.

Ribbon frequently disappears just when it is wanted, but if hung on the dressing table the owner will find that much time will be saved which might otherwise be spent in a fruitless search.

The case was made from two pieces of white cardboard. Each piece was cut three inches in diameter; an inch larger than the roll of ribbon which was to be inserted.

The cardboard was covered with a pretty flowered ribbon, which was cut

stiff white cardboard, and cut into four pieces in the shape of the pockets already made. These pieces of cardboard should be slightly smaller than the pockets, otherwise they will not fit in easily when wound with ribbon.

Some pretty lingerie ribbons should next be chosen, and a different color wound round each cardboard and arranged in the various pockets.

To complete this case, the worker should add a tiny pair of scissors to one end of the case. These should be attached by means of a narrow piece of ribbon. At the other end a bouton should be fastened in the same manner, and slipped into a narrow pocket, which should be allowed for when making the ribbon pockets.

A piece of ribbon should be sewn on the back, so as to tie the case together when folded.

A case of this description would take very little room in a drawer or box, for it has the appearance of a cardcase when folded.

DESIGNS FOR SACHET CAPS

Selection of Material an Important Thing for This Latest Very Popular Fancy.

Should be of handkerchief linen or muslin, the heavier the better, for the odor of the sachet must be safely confined within the cap's dainty limits; it would escape through a thin material. Cut from the goods a round piece about 16 inches across and mark out the edges with a thimble and pencil for scallops. Buttonhole the scalloped edge with a narrow valentine lace to relieve the somewhat heavy appearance of the cap. Run a narrow casing about an inch and a quarter above the scallops for the elastic.

The circular pieces of ribbon were cut out to cover each piece of cardboard, and joined together by over-sewing all round the edges. The roll of rose-colored ribbon was then inserted between the covers, and a hole pierced through the middle of the two latter and the roll of ribbon. A piece of ribbon was threaded through the holes and sewn securely to each cover. It was then joined at the top into a rosette.

In the center of each cover a smaller rosette with ends was sewn to give a finishing touch.

Should the worker wish to make one of these for a present the color scheme of the owner's room should be taken into consideration.

The case would look delightful covered with white linen, finished with blue or pink ribbon. The monogram of the owner should be worked in the same color.

In order that the linen covers could be removed easily when soiled, rounded eyelets should be worked at short distances apart round the edges. A piece of ribbon should then be run through those and tied in a bow.

Another holder which is very easy to make is contrived from half a yard of ribbon.

The worker should choose a wide weave of silk ribbon covered with a pretty floral design. To make the case, the ribbon should be turned up about one-third of the width, and caught at intervals of three or four inches with a neat fagoting stitch to form pockets.

The home on either side should be finished in the same way.

The worker should next take some

SPRING SHOE STYLES READY

Buttons and a Tendency to Low Heels Promise to Be the Features of Coming Season.

Long before a woman buys her fall shoes the makers have planned the styles for the following spring—so far in advance of fashion is the wholesale trade.

Rumors are that nothing but button shoes will be worn next spring, that patent and kid leathers will be used mostly and that hose have a tendency to be very low.

This does not mean that there will be a craze for the almost heelless shoes of the summer just gone from it. The newest heel will be a low Louis instead of the Cuban, we have known for girls the little heel will be good always, and for outing wear, the heelless, rubber-soled low shoe will be as popular next summer as it has been.

Turned-sole shoes will be used extensively, and such tans as will be seen in the dark shades—light tan only in outing styles.

Mosser, for dress wear, makers predict a vague of fancy shoes; that is, black or dark tan vamps, with colored suede tops, these to match the gown or suit, if preferred.

Speaking of rubber-soled shoes, they were a boon in that they were soft and flexible, but they were heavy to the foot, and some, say too, healing for comfort.

There is just out on the market, and will soon be purchasable in shoe stores, a new sole leather, tanned by a special process that makes it as flexible as rubber, yet light in weight. For women with sensitive feet this will be a real boon.

The Knitted Hat.

Right in line with the soft crowns and the millinery that nestles about the coiffure and frames the face instead of just sitting on the head as was at one time the mode, we now have the knitted hat. Instead of making the best of a Tam-o'-Shanter, this is what it is becoming or not, the sporting hat of this season will be made to simulate all the fashionable millinery in the tailored styles.

They are so comfortable and chic in appearance that they will be used for any knockabout wear. Many pretty ones are displayed with the misses and children's school millinery. The matron or young woman may have as rich a hat as she desires. They are made in silks and cheviots, besides satins, wools and cottons, all admitting of a touch of stylish trimming.

Girdle Tunics.

A clever way to bring into style last year's dress is to add one of these girdle tunics. They are made of velvet, wrapped high around the figure with a bow and wash ends at the back with a full and accordian plaited tunic attached.

The tunic is made of satin in black and various colors to match the satin, the color of the tunic, which shows in the way of plittings and little tabs.

Only White Ribbons in Underwear.

"Butterfly" Effect One of the Most Charming of Recent Seasons—*"Sultana"* Is Another.

Fancy a face veiled with just the lightest of black mesh veillings—and against one cheek. Little butterfly outlined in heavy black lace. Doesn't it sound really charming? This is the "Butterfly" veil—meets so light it hardly shows, and one single butterfly done in lace, with a contrasting color.

All colored ribbons fade in washing, white, to be sure, gradually yellow, but it does not fade. A sensible substitute for ribbon is the lingerie braid or tape, which is sold in five-yard pieces for five cents. This braid washes well, and, of course, does not turn yellow as ribbon does. It is also sold in good shades of pink and blue.

Pretty Handkerchiefs.

Some of the handkerchiefs have the hem wholly embroidered in tiny flowers or dots; some just the corners, and many of the very smartest show only overbroaded initials in one corner in colors if the hem be white and the center tinted or white if the color scheme is vice versa. You can have them done to order with your initials at five cents apiece for a half-inch block letter.

This is so much more effective than an elaborate design—much simpler and prettier, that it promises to take the place of the "all-over" pattern.

Speaking of veils, though, another novelty is the "Sultana." This has a crescent shaped piece of plain mesh woven into the intricate design, at just the place where the eyes appear.

Women Everywhere

Praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Women from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from all sections of this great country, no city so large, no village so small but that some woman has written words of thanks for health restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. No woman who is suffering from the ills peculiar to her sex should rest until she has given this famous remedy a trial. Is it not reasonable to believe that what it did for these women it will do for any sick woman?

Wonderful Case of Mrs. Stephenson, on the Pacific Coast.

Good Bowels Are An Aid to Growth

Growing Children Need a Mild Laxative to Foster Regular Bowel Movement.

As a child grows older it requires more and more personal attention from the mother, and all the functions of the bowels are of the utmost importance to health; great attention should be paid to them.

Diet is of great importance, and the mother should watch the effect of certain foods. A food will constipate one and not another, and so we have a healthy food like eggs causing biliousness to thousands, and a wholesome fruit like bananas constipating many. It is also to be considered that the child is growing, and great changes are taking place in the young man or young woman. The system has not yet settled itself to its later routine.

A very valuable remedy, at this stage, and one which every growing boy and girl should be given often or occasionally, according to the individual circumstances, is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. This is a laxative and tonic combined, so mild that it is given to little babies, and yet equally effective in the most robust constitution. At the first sign of a tendency to constipation give a small dose of Syrup Pepsin at night on retiring, and prompt results will follow in the morning. It not only acts on the stomach and bowels but its tonic properties build up and strengthen the system generally, which is an opinion shared by Mr. John Day of Bloomsfield, N. J. He has a large family and at ages where the growth and development

is there now! Knowing instinctively what physicians will be tempted to "commit" when they learn that the new acquisition of the Phillips' pitching staff is an Indian who, when his parents gave him the "once over" promptly labeled him Ben Thincup and sent him out into the world, we hasten to make a clean-up and settle the matter definitely and finally by saying that it is the general conviction that he has a good handle; that he never lets fall; that it will take a good batter to put a dent in him; that he is brimming over with "stuff"; that he is no relative of the pitcher that went once too often to the well; he can't be rattled; he will not take water, and besides all this, we understand he is no giddy joke at that. Having disposed of which we will now proceed to the more serious work of the day.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Suspicious.
A story was being told of a lady who called at friend's home one evening recently, says Pearson's Weekly.
She found the house all right, but it was rather dark, and she could not find the bell. After she had been fumbling about for some time the door was suddenly opened from the inside, and a severe-looking maid stood in the doorway, regarding her with a suspicious eye.

The caller straightened herself up with a jerk. "Oh, is Mrs. Scandoo at home?" she asked.
The maid, who had evidently just recognized her in the gloom, answered hurriedly: "Oh, yes, yes; come in, please!" Then she added in a confidential whisper: "I thought it was somebody stealing the doormat!"

Electrically Lighted Hens.
In the face of a world-wide tendency toward shorter hours for the worker, a determined effort is being made in England to make the hen work overtime. The motto of the movement is "A longer working day for hens." It has current interest just now because of the run over the high price of eggs—the purpose of the "longer day" obviously being a larger crop of eggs per hen. Mr. William H. Cook has, for nearly a year, kept his poultry house lighted artificially in the early morning and evening. He uses 300 incandescent electric lamps, and has them so arranged that he can illuminate surprise and sunset by turning them on or off gradually.

Crazy Snake an Exile.
Totive during the remainder of his life with an alien tribe in order that he may escape the restraint of civilization and enjoy the liberty and freedom of his fathers is the fate of Chitto Harjo, the Snake Indian chief, who led his people in revolt against the Federal and state governments in the Creek Indian country of Oklahoma in 1909. He is now with the Negre Indians in Bolivia, who speak a language similar to that of the Creeks and who enjoy much the same liberties the North American Indians once did. They hunt through the Andes and fish along the Desaguadero and in the waters of Lake Titicaca.

Needed Supply of Oatmeal.
It is the nature of an Irishman to give a spic of whimsical humor to commonplace incident or observation. Pat was crossing a broad, shallow stream, carrying a bag of oatmeal upon his back. Mike watched him from the bank. Now, a hole had broken in the bottom of the bag, and as Pat moved the oatmeal trickled down in thin rivulet into the water.
"Pat," shouted Mike from the bank, "I'm thinking if the oatmeal isn't purity with you, you'll have this porridge."

Resisting Temptation.
Sunday School Teacher—William, did you ever resist temptation?"

William—"Yes, in—"

Sunday School Teacher—"And what noble sentiment prompted you to do it?"

William—"The jar was on the top shelf. I couldn't reach it."—Judge.

Every once in awhile you meet a man whose actions you can't fully describe without swearing.

A yellow our looks as lonesome as a defeated candidate after an election.

The Secret of Health is Elimination of Waste

Every business man knows how difficult it is to keep the piston holes and drawers of his desk from becoming clogged. Every housewife knows how difficult it is to keep her home free from the accumulation of all manner of useless things. So it is with the body. It is difficult to keep it free from the accumulation of waste matter. Unless the waste is promptly eliminated the machinery of the body soon becomes clogged. This is the beginning of most human ill.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY
(In Tablet or Liquid Form)

Assists the stomach in the proper digestion of food, which is turned into health-sustaining blood and all poisonous waste matter is speedily disposed of through Nature's channels. It removes all clogged, clear-headed and able-bodied—sores to them and gives strength to your body. Now is the time for your rejuvenation. Send 50 cents for a trial box of this medicine.

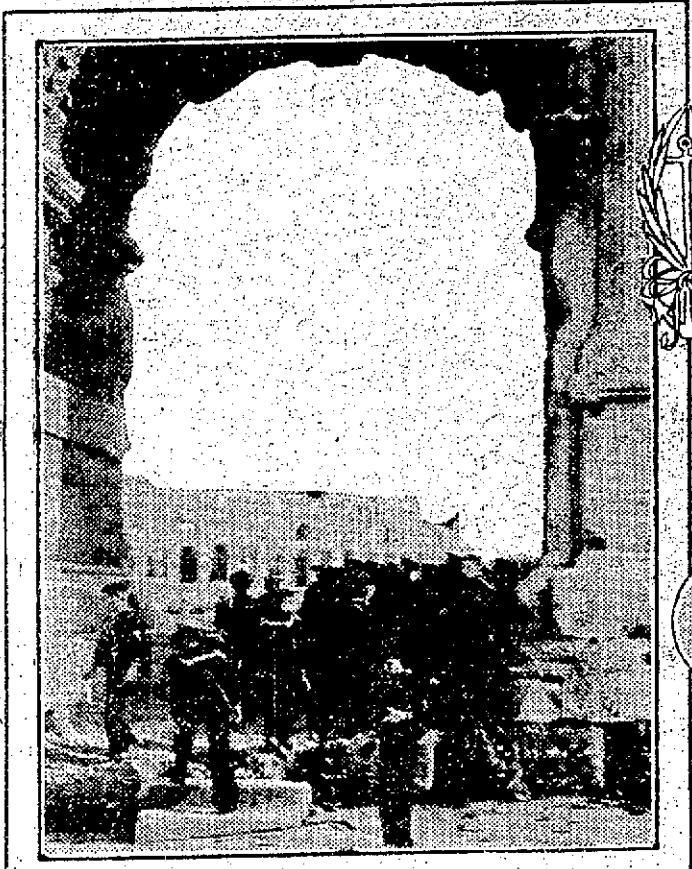
Send 31 cent-stamps for Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Advice—1908 pages—worth \$2. Always handy in case of family illness.

Address E. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.



MARIE DAY

AROUND the WORLD WITH OUR MARINES



must be watched. Little Marie has thrived especially well on Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. Mr. Day considers it the right laxative for young and old and has found none better for young children.

The use of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin will teach you to avoid cathartics, salts and pills, as they are too harsh for the majority and their effect is only temporary. Syrup Pepsin brings permanent results and it can be conveniently obtained at any nearby drug-gist at fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Results are always guaranteed or money will be refunded.

Families wishing to try a free sample bottle can obtain it postpaid by addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 203 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. A postal card with your name and address on it will do.

SO THERE NOW!

Knowing instinctively what physicians will be tempted to "commit" when they learn that the new acquisition

of the Phillips' pitching staff is an Indian who, when his parents gave him the "once over" promptly labeled him Ben Thincup and sent him out into the world, we hasten to make a clean-up and settle the matter definitely and finally by saying that it is the general conviction that he has a good handle; that he never lets fall; that it will take a good batter to put a dent in him; that he is brimming over with "stuff"; that he is no relative of the pitcher that went once too often to the well; he can't be rattled; he will not take water, and besides all this, we understand he is no giddy joke at that. Having disposed of which we will now proceed to the more serious work of the day.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Poor Hand at Geography

Tramp's Comment Worth the Dinner It Cost New York Philosopher and Author to Hear It.

He was a poor, bedraggled, "down-and-out" working Sixth Avenue. In the course of his efforts he encountered John P. Wilson, soldier of fortune, actor, philospher, scribbler, poet and author of the book of "America" at the New York Hippodrome.

"What's the matter with you?" demanded Wilson, as he allowed himself to be "panhandled" for a dime.

"Oh, I guess I'm about as tight as the day is long," responded the unfortunate. "It's a fact. I never went west, against the way is," he said.

"Well, you don't see any money hanging on me, and I lived 3,000 miles west of there all my days," retorted the author-actor good naturedly.

"Three thousand miles!" gasped the tramp. "Three thousand miles? Why, how are things in Australia?"

And Wilson thought it good enough to dash to the nearest cafe to tell to the boulevardiers.

ECZEMA IN WATER BLISTERS

448 Congress St., Chicago, Ill.—"My eczema broke out like little water blisters. Each one was full of water and would itch until I would scratch it open, then the water would run out and it would get sore. I first got the eczema on the back of the hand and scratched it so hard I made it all sore. Then I got it on my legs just above the ankle and above the knee."

"Well, you don't see any money hanging on me, and I lived 3,000 miles west of there all my days," retorted the author-actor good naturedly.

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ADVANCE BASE

END A detachment of marines!

It may be a call from almost any part of the world, a summons to turn out for almost any kind of military duty.

Whether it be to take part in a Boxer uprising in China or in a Nicaraguan revolution, to guard the polls during an election in Panama or to guard the American consulate at Valparaiso, Chile, it is the American marine, the "first aid" man of the country's armed service, who rushes to the front.

And "rushes" is the word. For speed is the element which above all others is drilled, hammered and pounded night and day into the constitution of the marine. On the principle that a fire caught in its early stages will be readily extinguished, the United States marine corps is organized to respond to any call at a moment's notice and smother the incipient blaze. In fact, their hurried appearance on the scene has often prevented the outbreak of threatened conflagration.

From the halls of Montezuma to the shores of Tripoli is the way the song starts which they have made known in every part of the world.

The halls of Montezuma? Yes, the marines

have seen service in Mexico. It was back in the days of 1847 when they were present at the storming of Chapultepec, the strong castle on the fortified hill near Mexico City, where the ancient Aztec rulers held sway.

To the shores of Tripoli? Yes, it was back in 1803 that American marines marched across the desert of northern Africa for 600 miles, and after capturing the Tripolitan flag hoisted that of the United States for the first time in the history of the country on a fortress of the Old World.

China, Japan, Corea, Egypt, Algiers, Tripoli, Mexico, Cuba, Sumatra, Formosa, Hawaii, Santo Domingo, Porto Rico, Nicaragua—no, this is more than a mere geographical list of countries, it is a roster of some of the countries in which the American marines have been called on for service. And they sing:

"From the Hell Hole of Cavite

To the Ditch at Panama,

You will find them very needy.

Of Marines—that's what we are;

We're the watch dog of a pile of coal,

Or we dig a magazine,

Though our job-lots they are manifold,

Who would not be a Marine?"

SURELY IS.

Reddy—"We've got a girl in our set who can tell the time of day by her pulse."

Greene—"Nonsense! How could she possibly do that?"

"She wears a wrist watch. That's by her pulse, isn't it?"

IMPORT COBBLE STONES.

Because of a lack of accessible quarries from which to obtain paving material, Brazil is forced to import cobble stone for its streets from Portugal.

THIS WILL INTEREST MOTHERS.

Miss Grace E. Lewis, Director for Children, refers to the Headache, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and destroy worms and parasites. Used for children 12 months to 24 years. All Druggists, Dr. C. G. Lewis, Dr. A. S. Oliver, Dr. Wm. C. Roy, N. Y. Adv.

Froth.

"Does your daughter read much?"

"She reads all the popular novels, but I don't call them much."

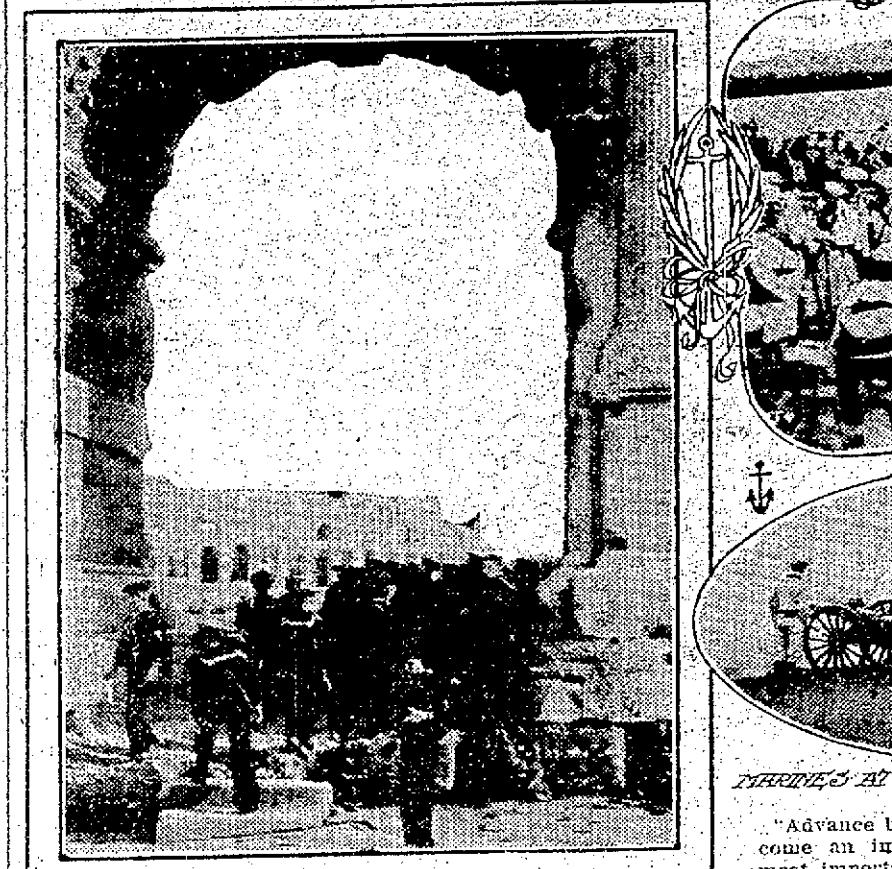
Some men fail to meet their obligations because they are headed the other way.

Of course you are lucky! Just think of the many times lightning failed to strike you.

MR. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN.

Teething, colic, grippe, reduces inflammation, relieves pain, eases wind colic, a bottle.

It takes a female detective to follow the fashions.



MARINES IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES

MARINES IN TARGET PRACTICE

MARINES LANDINGS IN COLD

MARINES VISITING IN PORT

MARINES IN TRAINING

MARINES IN FIELD EXERCISES

MARINES IN TRENCHES

MARINES IN AIRPORT

Good Bowels Are An Aid to Growth

Growing Children Need a Mild Laxative to Foster Regular Bowel Movement.

As a child grows older it requires more and more personal attention from the mother, and as the functions of the bowels are of the utmost importance to health, great attention should be paid to them.

Diet is of great importance, and the mother should watch the effect of certain foods. A food will constipate one and not another, and so we have a healthy food like eggs causing biliousness to thousands, and a wholesome fruit like bananas constituting many. It is also to be considered that the child is growing, and great changes are taking place in the young man or young woman. The system has not yet settled itself to its later routine.

A very valuable remedy at this stage, and one which every growing boy and girl should be given often or occasionally, according to the individual circumstances, is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Peppermint. This is a laxative and tonic combined, so mild that it is given to little babies, and yet equally effective in the most robust constitution. At the first sign of a tendency to constipation give a small dose of Syrup Peppermint at night on retiring, and prompt action will follow in the morning. It not only acts on the stomach and bowels but its tonic properties build up and strengthen the system generally.

This is an opinion shared by Mr. John Day of Bloomfield, N. J. He has a large family and at ages where the growth and development



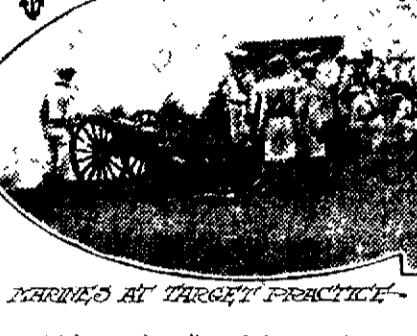
MARIE DEY

AROUND the WORLD WITH OUR MARINES



MARINES IN VARIOUS LOCATIONS

MARINES AT TARGET PRACTICE



MARINES VISITING IN ROME

POOR HAND AT GEOGRAPHY

Tramp's Comment Worth the Dinner It Cost New York Philosopher and Author to Hear It.

He was a poor, huddled, "down-and-out," working Sixth Avenue. In the course of his efforts he encountered John P. Wilson, soldier of fortune, actor, philosopher, scribbler, poet and author of the book of "America" at the New York Hippodrome.

"What's the matter with you?" demanded Wilson, as he allowed himself to be "panhandled" for a dime.

"Oh, I guess I'm up against it because I never went west, where the money is," responded the unfortunate. "It's a fact, I never was 20 miles away from Fourteenth street and Broadway in my life."

"Well, you don't see any money hanging on me, and I lived 3,000 miles west of there all my days," retorted the author-actor good naturedly.

"Three thousand miles!" gasped the tramp. "Three thousand miles! Why, how are things in Australia?"

And Wilson thought it good enough to dash to the nearest cafe to tell to the loungers.

ECZEMA IN WATER BLISTERS

548 Congress St., Chicago, Ill.—"My eczema broke out like little water blisters. Each one was full of water and would itch until I would scratch it open, then the water would run out and it would get sore. I first got the eczema on the back of the hand and I scratched it so hard I made it all sore. Then I got it on my legs just above the ankle and above the knee."

"I used what they call — and it stopped the itch, but it got worse. Then I used —. In all I had the trouble for about two years. One day I saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment in the paper. I wrote for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I tried them and then bought some more. Cuticura Soap and Ointment left my sores nice and smooth. I used them for six weeks, and am now cured; the eczema left no marks." (Signed) F. W. Horrisch, Oct. 19, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free with 22-p Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston"—Adv.

Electrified Lighted Hens.

In the face of a world-wide tendency toward shorter hours for the worker a determined effort is being made in England to make the hen work over time. The motto of the movement is "A longer working day for hens." It has current interest just now because of the row over the high price of eggs—the purpose of the "longer day" obviously being a larger crop of eggs per hen. Mr. William H. Cook, for nearly a year, kept his poultry house lighted artificially in the early morning and evening. He uses 300 incandescent electric lamps, and has them so arranged that he can imitate sunrise and sunset by turning them on or off gradually.

Crazy Snake an Exile.

To live during the remainder of his life with an alien tribe in order that he may escape the restraints of civilization and enjoy the liberty and freedom of his fathers is the fate of Chitto Merlo, the Snake Indian chief, who led his people in revolt against the federal and state governments in the Greek Indian country of Oklahoma in 1909. He is now with the Negro Indians in Bolivia, who speak a language similar to that of the Greeks and who enjoy much the same liberties the North American Indians once did. They hunt through the Andes and the mountains of Lake Titicaca.

Needed Supply of Oatmeal.

It is the nature of an Irishman to give a spic of whimsical humor to commonplace incident or observation. Pat was crossing a broad, shallow stream, carrying bag of oatmeal upon his back. Mike watched him from the bottom of the bag, and as Pat moved the oatmeal trickled down in a thin rivulet into the water.

"Pat!" shouted Mike from the bank. "I'm thinking if the oatmeal isn't plenty with you, you'll have thin porridge."

Resisting Temptation.

Sunday School Teacher—"William, did you ever resist temptation?"

William—"Yes, once."

Sunday School Teacher—"And what was it?"

William—"The jam was on the top shelf. I couldn't reach it."—Judge.

Every once in awhile you meet a man whose actions you can't fully describe without swearing.

A yellow car looks as lonesome as a defeated candidate after an election.

The Secret of Health is Elimination of Waste

Every business man knows how difficult it is to keep the pigeon holes and drawers of his desk-free from accumulations of useless papers. Every housewife knows how difficult it is to keep her home-free from accumulations of all manner of useless things. So it is with the body. It is difficult to keep it free from accumulation of waste matter. Unless the waste is promptly eliminated the machinery of the body soon becomes clogged. This is the beginning of most human ill.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

(in Tablet or Liquid Form)

Assists the stomach in the proper digestion of food, which is turned into health-giving blood and all poisonous waste matter is speedily disposed of through the kidneys. It is a great aid to the heart, lungs, liver, kidneys, intestines, to them the health and strength of youth. Now is the time for your medical needs. Send 35 cents postage paid to Dr. Pierce's, Common Sense Medical Advice—1800 pages—worth \$3. Always handy in case of family illness.

Send 35 cent stamp to Dr. Pierce's, Box 1000, New York.

Dr. Pierce's,

THE WOMAN WITH THE BIRD HAT

By DONALD CHAMBERLAIN

One day when I was conductor on the R. L. and T. railroad I took a ticket from a woman, and the only thing about her I remembered was that she wore a hat with a bird on it.

Not long after I took up her ticket the train shot into a tunnel. Nowadays in all passenger trains well regulated words one or more lamps are lighted, but in those times they didn't light up—at any rate, not unless the tunnel was a very long one. I was in the car where the woman with the bird hat was sitting, and when we entered the tunnel I sat down in the rear seat next to the door.

The train came from about the center of the car. I remembered that there were two men sitting on the left in seats and a man and a woman in different seats, on the right. The woman was the one with the bird hat and was sitting a good part of the center of the car.

I accounted for there being two men in the car.

As we shot out of the tunnel over the passengers had happened to her, and she had sunk down into a fainting fit.

Her son and daughter

were in the car.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF GRAND RAPIDS LOCATED AT GRAND RAPIDS, STATE OF WISCONSIN, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON THE 13TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1914, PURSUANT TO CALL BY THE COMMISSIONER OF BANKING.

RESOURCES:
Loans and discounts..... \$439,287.1
Overdrafts..... 204.5
Bonds..... 28,420.0
Stocks and other securities..... 4,040.0
Other real estate owned..... 4,400.0
Debt from approved re-serves banks..... 71,665.8
Checks on other banks and cash items..... 9,500.0
Cash on hand..... 15,970.1
Orders..... 13,417.3
Total..... \$582,512.8

LIABILITIES:
Capital stock paid in..... \$ 50,000.0
Surplus fund..... 10,000.0
Undivided profits..... 99.25
Individual deposits subject to check..... 283,845.58
Time certificates of deposit..... 196,507.42
Savings deposits..... 39,449.13
Certified checks..... 100.00
Reserved for taxes..... 1,616.90
Total..... \$582,512.88

State of Wisconsin, County of Wood—ss.

I, E. B. Redford, Cashier, of the above named bank, do solemnly swear, that the foregoing statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. B. Redford, Cashier.
Correct Attest:
Isaac P. Witter,
Geo. W. Mead,
Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of January, 1914.
Hugh W. Goggin,
Notary Public in and for Wood County Wis., My Commission expires May 6, 1916.

Eighteen new members were initiated into the Catholic Foresters Lodge on Sunday.

SUMMONS:
State of Wisconsin in Circuit Court, at Grand Rapids, State of Wisconsin, on the 24th day of January, 1914, to appear before the Honorable J. W. Witter, and Charlotte Witter, his wife, Ruth E. Mead and George Mead, his husband, and M. Andrews unknown, and to all persons whom it may concern: Defendants—Summons.

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons and传票 to the day of service, and defend the above suit instituted in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do judgment will be rendered against you by default. You will be made of the complaint of which a copy is herewith served upon you. Your attorney, P. A. Address, Grand Rapids, Wood Co., Wisconsin.

On account of not being able to get power and the copy for grand jury presentations was also late in reaching us, is the cause of us getting the paper out late this week.

A. Georgia Syntax.

On account of not being able to get

power and the copy for grand jury

presentations was also late in reaching us, is the cause of us getting the

paper out late this week.

Even Alexander the Great had Tyre troubles.—Harvard Lampoon.

Women Rigidly Excluded.

Malwatchin, on the borders of Russia in Asia, is the only city in the world peopled by men only. Chinese women are not only forbidden to live in this territory, but even to pass the great wall of Kalkan and enter into Mongolia.

Possibly So.

The following item appeared in a morning paper: "The bushes of California were found to be cut and sewed up in a sack. The circumstances seem to preclude any suspicion of suicide."—London Telegraph.

Georgia Syntax.

On account of not being able to get power and the copy for grand jury

presentations was also late in reaching us, is the cause of us getting the

paper out late this week.

Even Alexander the Great had Tyre

troubles.—Harvard Lampoon.

Was His Time to Die.

A very strange incident occurred at Vauvert, France, during a recent storm. A man eighty years of age was caught up by a whirlwind and hurled over a haystack. He came down in safety on the other side, but as his friends were congratulating him on his escape the old man was killed by lightning, which spared the other men who were standing around him.

To Keep Ferns Fresh.

Use a soil of half leaf mold

or smooth earth and half fine sand.

Give abundant drainage and then

put them in the washtub or bathtub

and give a thorough washing, not

sparing soap; rinse well, and slightly

loosen the soil before returning them

to the stand. A bit of fresh beef

buried in the soil occasionally helps.

FOR SALE:—New milch cow. Mrs. Pauline Hill, 805 Fremont St. #31

Jan. 21. Feb. 4.

Notice of Application for Letters of Adminis-

tration.

Wood County Court—In Probate.

State of Wisconsin, County of Wood—ss.

In the Matter of the Estate of Della A. Bassett, Deceased.

On this 14th day of January, A. D. 1914,

the undersigned, the petitioner of the

Mary J. Harriet stating that Della A.

Bassett of the county of Wood, died in-

testate, on or about the 6th day of Jan-

uary, 1914, and praying that Harrison E.

Herrick, appointed administrator of the

estate of said deceased.

2. IS ORDERED, That said application

be heard before me at the probate office in

City of Grand Rapids on the 10th day of

February, 1914, at 10 o'clock a.m.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That

notice of the time and place appointed for

hearing said application be given to all

interested parties by publication of a

copy of this order for three weeks successively

in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper

printed in said county, previous to the

time appointed for said hearing.

By the Court.

W. J. CONWAY, County Judge.

PLAN A VISIT TO THE

SUNNY SOUTH.

Why suffer the cold, with such winter resorts as Florida, Cuba and the Gulf Coast within your easy reach? Arrange to go south; we will quote you rates, suggest routes and prepare suitable itineraries for you. For full particulars apply to ticket agents, Chicago and North Western Agents.

Just Before the Battle.

"Would you marry him if he were me?" "I'd marry any one that asked me, if I were you."—Houston Post.

DR. S. E. COTTRILL,

Veterinarian

On West Livery, 3d St. S., near west side Market Street. Phone 381-2212. Office phone 381-2212.

My Personal Attention Given to All Work

CLEAN SWEEP SALE

COHEN BROS. DEPT' STORE

In order to clean up all Winter Goods and odds and ends that have accumulated on account of the mild weather, we have decided to cut prices to half their actual value in order to move the goods and make room for our immense stock of Spring Goods that is arriving daily. This will give everybody a chance to buy good dependable merchandise at cost and less than cost.

Sale Starts Monday, Jan. 26 and Ends Saturday, Jan. 31, 1914

APRON GINGHAM

Good apron checked gingham, in assorted check and colors, clean sweep sale

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c

FELT SHOES

Ladies' felt shoes, leather soled, clean sweep sale

50c

LADIES' APRONS

Ladies' work aprons, large cover all, made of percale, assorted styles and patterns worth 50c sale

33c

ROASTING PANS

Sheet iron roasting pans, clean sweep sale

5c

LAUNDRY SOAP

Good white laundry soap, clean sweep sale, 8 bars for

25c

WINDSOR TIES

Ladies' and Misses all silk Windsor ties, assorted colors worth 50c clean sweep sale

25c

PERCALE

Double width percale, new patterns, clean sweep sale per yard

5c

LADIES' SKIRTS

One lot ladies' skirts worth up to \$4.50 clean sweep sale

\$1.79

JAPAN TEA

Good Japan tea (sun dried) worth 40c, clean sweep sale

29c

PETTICOATS

Ladies' sateen petticoats, in assorted colors and styles worth up to \$2 clean sweep sale

79c

SUGAR

During this clean sweep sale we will give you 22 pounds of granulated sugar for

\$1.00

SWEATERS

Ladies' wool sweaters, in assorted colors, worth up to \$2.50, clean sweep sale

\$1.58

FLANNEL WAISTS

Ladies' flannel shirt waists in assorted colors, worth \$1.75, clean sweep sale

98c

RIBBONS

All silk ribbons, assorted colors, up to 4 inches wide, clean sweep sale per yard

10c

TOWELING

Linen toweling, 17 inches wide, worth twice what we ask for it, clean sweep sale

5c

FELT SHOES

Men's felt shoes, with leather heels, clean sweep sale

95c

MUFFLERS

Ladies' Way's mufflers, assorted colors, worth 25c clean sweep sale

10c

SWEATERS

Misses all wool sweaters, assorted colors, worth up to \$1.75 clean sweep sale

98c

WASHING POWDER

Grandma's washing powder, big box clean sweep sale

12c

WORK PANTS

Men's work pants, well made, worth \$1.00 clean sweep sale

69c

SHIRTS & DRAWERS

Men's heavy wool fleeced shirts and drawers sale

29c

WOOL SOCKS

Men's heavy wool socks worth 50c clean sweep sale